



GRANT^{UK}

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**USER, INSTALLATION
and
SERVICING INSTRUCTIONS**

COMBI 70 MkII & COMBI 90 MkII

For use with Kerosene or Gas Oil

**For Combi 90 Outdoor Module installation and wiring
please refer to the separate supplement**



After installing the boiler leave these instructions with the User

**This appliance is deemed a controlled service and specific regional statutory
requirements may be applicable**



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COMMISSIONING REPORT

Date:

Commissioning engineer: Tel. No:

Boiler model/output: Btu/h Fuel type: Kerosene or Gas oil

Nozzle size: Pump pressure: Air setting:

Flue gas % CO₂: Net flue gas temp: Smoke No:

SERVICE LOG

It is recommended that the boiler should be regularly serviced, at least once a year, and the details entered below by the service engineer.

Date	% CO ₂	Net flue gas temp.	Smoke No.	Service engineer/Tel. No.



1.1 About your boiler

Your Combi 70 or Combi 90 boiler is fully automatic when the Boiler On/Off switch is set to ON, and will provide domestic hot water at mains pressure on demand and central heating when the boiler and heating system controls call for it. A green 'Boiler On' neon on the front of the boiler lights when the boiler is switched on, but does not necessarily indicate that the burner is firing.

Your boiler may be fitted with either an electronic 7-day timer or mechanical 24-hour timer. Alternatively, your installer may have fitted a separate timer, in a convenient position remote from the boiler.

Whichever type of timer is connected to your boiler, it will allow you to set the operating times of the central heating. Domestic hot water is available continuously, provided the boiler is switched on, irrespective of the settings on the timer.

1.2 Boiler controls (see Fig. A)

To access the controls open the front door.

1.3 Control switches (see Fig. A)

1 Heating switch - When set to TIMED the boiler will only provide central heating during the 'on' periods set on the timer. When set to the HOT WATER ONLY position the boiler will not provide central heating. When set to the CONSTANT position the boiler provides central heating continuously, overriding all of the timer settings.

2 Boiler On/Off - This switches the boiler On/Off

Note: The timer will still operate with this switch set to OFF, providing the electricity supply to the boiler is still switched on, but the boiler will not operate to provide domestic hot water.

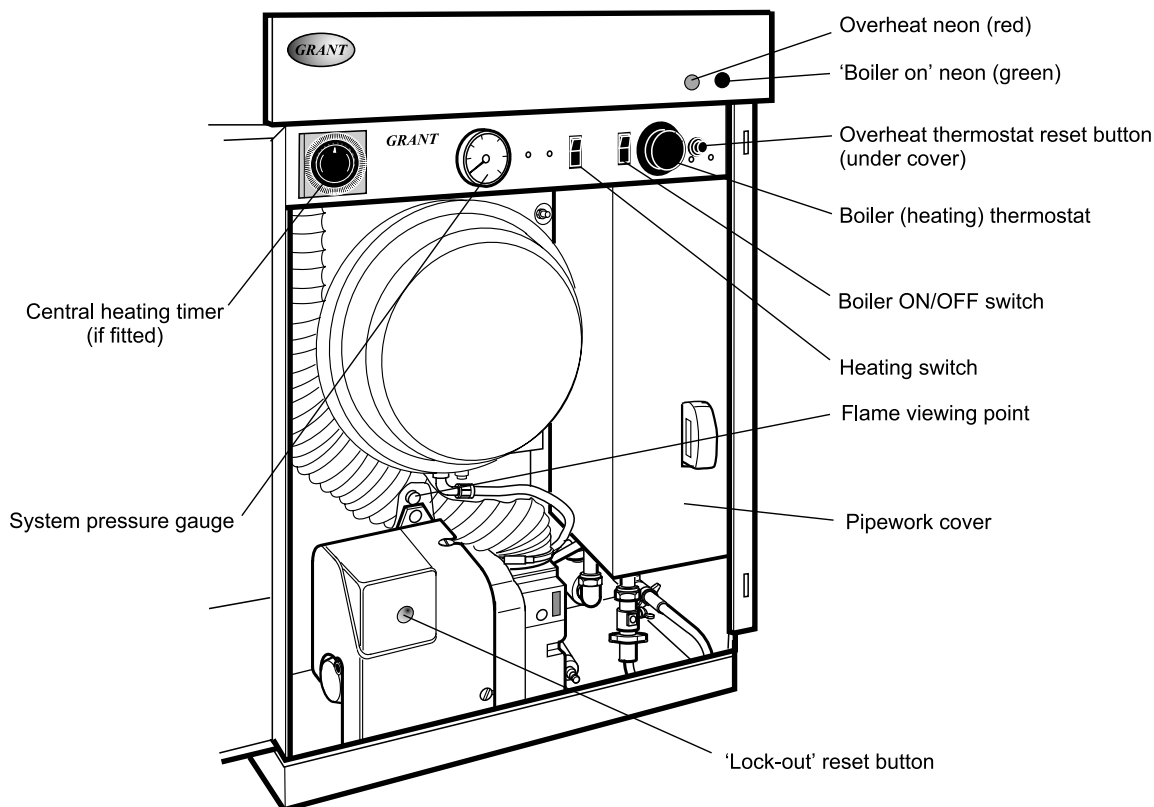


Fig. A



1.4 Lighting your boiler (see Fig. A)

- 1 Ensure that** - There is sufficient fuel in the supply tank and all fuel supply valves are open, the water supply is on, the electricity supply to the boiler is off, the Boiler On/Off switch is set to OFF, the Heating switch is set to TIMED, the black pointer on the pressure gauge is not below the red pointer, the room thermostat (if fitted) is at the desired setting and the timer is correctly set.
- 2 Switch on the electricity supply to the boiler.
- 3 Set the On/Off switch to ON (the green neon will light).
- 4 The boiler will light automatically to heat the water stored in the boiler.
If the timer is set to an 'on' period the boiler will continue to run to provide central heating. If a hot tap is opened the boiler will supply hot water.

1.5 Turning off your boiler (see Fig. A)

For short periods - Set the On/Off switch to OFF. To restart, simply set the switch to ON.

For long periods: Set the On/Off switch to OFF and switch off the electricity supply to the boiler. If required, the fuel supply valve may be closed and the water and electricity supplies turned off at the mains. To restart, refer to the full lighting instructions above.

1.6 Points to check if burner fails to light

- 1 Check that the boiler On/Off switch is set to ON.
- 2 Check that the timer is working and is in an 'on' period.
- 3 Check that all thermostats are set to the desired setting and are calling for heat.
- 4 Check if the burner 'Lock-out' reset button is lit. If it is, press it to start the burner. If the burner fails to light and goes to 'Lock-out' again, check that you have sufficient fuel in the storage tank and that the fuel supply valve is open.
- 5 Ensure that a fuse has not blown or that the electricity supply has not failed.
- 6 Check to see if the safety thermostat has operated (see note 4 in section 1.10).
- 7 Check that the black pointer on the pressure gauge is not below the red pointer.

If the burner still fails to light after carrying out these checks then a fault exists. Switch off the electricity supply to the boiler and contact your Service engineer.

1.7 Domestic hot water system

The boiler will supply domestic hot water whenever a hot tap is opened, providing the Boiler On/Off switch is set to ON.

The flow of water from the taps (hot or cold) depends upon the mains water pressure, and in some homes it may not be possible to use more than one tap at the same time.

1.8 Central heating system

The boiler operates on a sealed central heating system which will have been pressurised by your Installer. He will have set the red pointer on the pressure gauge (see Fig. A), to indicate the system pressure (when cold).

Do not adjust this pointer. The black pointer indicates the actual system pressure which will increase slightly when the boiler is operating. If the black pointer falls below the red pointer (when the boiler is switched off and cold), you should contact your Service Engineer to re-pressurise the system. If the system requires frequent re-pressurising, ask your Service Engineer to check the heating system for leaks.

The boiler is fitted with an automatic air vent which removes air trapped in the boiler. Any air trapped in the radiators needs removing by venting the radiators using the vent screw at the top of the radiators. Only vent a radiator if the top is cool and the bottom is hot. Excessive venting will reduce the system pressure, so only vent when necessary and check the system pressure as mentioned above.

Note: Your sealed system may incorporate a 'Top-Up' vessel, advice on how to use it should be obtained from your Installer.

The temperature of the water leaving the boiler to the radiators can be increased by turning the boiler (heating) thermostat (see Fig. A) clockwise.

With the Heating switch set to TIMED, the boiler will provide central heating whenever the timer is in an 'on' period and the room thermostat (if fitted) is calling for heat.

For summer time operation, when central heating is not required, set the Heating switch (see Fig. A) to HOT WATER ONLY.



1.9 Useful tips

To ensure that the hot water performance is not reduced first thing in the morning, or in the evening if the heating is off through the day, set the heating timer to switch the heating on at least 30 minutes before hot water will normally be required in the morning (or evening).

When setting the times for the 'on' periods it is useful to remember that it might take up to an hour for the house to become warm, especially in colder weather. Also the effect of the central heating will remain for a time when the central heating is turned off.

Do not forget that if you require central heating during an 'off' period, simply set the Heating switch to CONSTANT, remember the switch must be reset to TIMED at a later time for the timer to return to your pre-set periods.

1.10 General notes and care of your system

1 Control switches - Refer to section 1.3.

2 Boiler thermostat - This control allows adjustment of the temperature of the water leaving the boiler to heat either the radiators or the hot water, via the hot water heat exchanger.

The boiler thermostat has an operating range of 75 to 85°C. For optimum hot water operation, ensure this is set to **at least 80°C**.

3 Burner Lock-out reset button - If there is a burner malfunction, a built-in safety circuit switches the burner off and the Lock-out reset button will light. Usually such malfunctions are short lived and pressing the reset button will restore normal operation.

If the burner continually goes to 'Lock-out' a fault exists **or** the fuel supply is low. If you have sufficient fuel, you will need to call your Service engineer.

4 Overheat thermostat - Your boiler is fitted with safety overheat thermostat which will automatically switch off the boiler in the case of a control malfunction causing overheating. A red neon (see Fig. A) will light indicating the thermostat has operated.

If your boiler goes off and you try to light it but nothing happens and the 'Lock-out' reset button on the burner is not lit, the overheat thermostat has probably operated. The boiler will not light until the thermostat is reset. To reset, unscrew the small plastic cap (see Fig. A), press the button then replace the cap.

If this condition continually repeats, contact your Service engineer.

5 Ventilation - Always ensure that the boiler has adequate ventilation. Any ventilation openings provided by the Installer **must not** be obstructed. Periodically check that they are clear.

Do not attempt to 'box in' the boiler or build a compartment around it before consulting your Installer.

Do not place any combustible material around or on the boiler or flue pipe.

6 Flue terminal - The flue terminal on the outside wall **must not** be obstructed or damaged.

In severe conditions check that the terminal does not become blocked by snow.

7 Frost protection - Your Installer may have fitted a frost thermostat. If not, and you are likely to be away for a short time, leave the boiler on with the boiler thermostat set at a low setting. For longer periods the boiler and system should be drained. Contact your Service engineer for draining and filling the system.

8 Cleaning and servicing - Lightly wipe over the case with a damp cloth and a little detergent. **Do not** use abrasive pads or cleaners.

You should have your boiler serviced at least once a year to ensure safe and efficient operation. Contact your Service engineer for further details.

9 Failure of electricity supply - If the electricity supply fails, the boiler will not operate. It should relight automatically when the supply is restored.

1.11 About your fuel

The boiler will operate on either Class C2 Kerosene or Class D Gas Oil to BS 2889:1998. Your Installer will have informed you of the type of fuel your boiler has been set to use and he will have marked this on the boiler data label. You should always quote the type of fuel you require when ordering from your supplier.

Note: Low level balanced flue installations (flue terminal through the wall) must only be used with Kerosene.

Do not wait until the fuel runs out before you order some more. Sludge in the bottom of the tank may be drawn into the fuel lines. If it is possible, switch off the boiler when the new supply is delivered and leave the fuel to settle for an hour before restarting the boiler.

1.12 Electricity supply

The boiler requires a 230/240 V ~ 50 Hz supply. It must be protected by a 5 Amp fuse.

Warning: This appliance must be earthed.



2 - BOILER TECHNICAL INFORMATION

2.1 Boiler technical data

Model		Combi 70	Combi 90
Boiler water content	litre	80	40
	gal	17.6	8.8
* Weight (dry)	kg	158	158
	lb	348	348
Max. heat input (Kerosene)	kW	22.0	27.6
	Btu/h	75 000	94 200
Connections:	Heating flow and return	Flow - 22 mm copper pipe, Return - 1" BSP	
	Cold water mains inlet	15 mm copper pipe	
	Domestic hot water outlet	15 mm copper pipe	
	Pressure relief valve discharge	15 mm copper pipe	
Flue size (conventional)		100 mm (4 in) diameter	
Waterside resistance Flow/Return temp. diff. of 10°C		26.5 mbar	
Waterside resistance Flow/Return temp. diff. of 20°C		9.5 mbar	
Boiler thermostat range		75 to 85°C	
Limit (safety) thermostat switch off temp.		111°C ± 3°C	
Maximum heating system pressure (cold)		1.0 bar	
Minimum heating system pressure (cold)		0.5 bar	
Pressure relief valve		2.5 bar	
Expansion vessel		12 litres (pre-charged at 1.0 bar)	
Maximum heating system volume		77 litres	117 litres
Maximum operating pressure		2.5 bar	
Minimum domestic hot water flow rate		3.0 litres/min (0.66 gal/min)	
Maximum domestic hot water temperature		65°C (factory set)	
Maximum mains water inlet pressure		8.0 bar	
Minimum recommended mains water inlet pressure		2.5 bar	
Max. hearth temperature		Less than 50°C	
Electricity supply		230/240 V ~ 50 Hz Fused at 5 Amp	
Motor power		90 W max.	
Starting current		2.60 Amp	
Running current		0.85 Amp	
Oil connection		¼" BSP Male (on end of flexible fuel line)	
Conventional flue		Minimum flue draught - 8.7 N/m ² (0.035 in wg)	
		Maximum flue draught - 37 N/m ² (0.15 in wg)	

* Weight includes burner but excludes flue



2.2 Combi 70 & 90 oil boilers using class C2 Kerosene

Note: All boilers are despatched for use with Kerosene.

Heat Output (kW) (Btu/h)		Net Heat Input (kW) (Btu/h)		Net eff. ** (%)	Head type	Nozzle size	Oil press. (bar)	Smoke No.	Fuel flow rate (kg/h)	Net flue gas temp. (°C)	Flue gas mass flow rate (kg/h)	CO ₂ (%)
20.5	70 000	22.5	76 900	93.0	LD2SX short	0.60/60°EH	8.5	0 - 1	1.87	211	34.8	11.5
26.4	90 000	27.6	94 200	95.8	LD3	0.75/60°EH	9.5	0 - 1	2.40	180	38.7	12.0

2.3 Combi 70 & 90 oil boilers using class D gas oil

Heat Output (kW) (Btu/h)		Net Heat Input (kW) (Btu/h)		Net eff. ** (%)	Head type	Nozzle size	Oil press. (bar)	Smoke No.	Fuel flow rate (kg/h)	Net flue gas temp. (°C)	Flue gas mass flow rate (kg/h)	CO ₂ (%)
20.5	70 000	22.5	76 900	92.0	LD2SX short	0.40/60°S	12.0	0 - 1	1.60	200	34.8	11.5
26.4	90 000	27.9	95 250	94.6	LD3	0.60/60°S	12.0	0 - 1	1.97	200	38.7	12.0

Notes:

- 1 The data given above is approximate only. The Kerosene table is based on the boiler being used with a low level balanced flue.
- 2 The above settings may have to be adjusted on site for the correct operation of the burner.
- 3 Gas Oil is **not** suitable for use with a low level balanced flue.
- 4 The installer **must** amend the boiler data label if the type of fuel and nozzle used are changed.
- 5 Net flue gas temperatures given are ± 10%.
- 6 ** Net thermal efficiency (BSRIA).

2.4 Approximate air damper settings

Note: Burners are supplied factory set at the above outputs.

When commissioning, or when the type of fuel is changed, the air damper **must** be adjusted to obtain the correct CO₂ level and the Installer **must** amend the data label.



2.5 Boiler dimensions

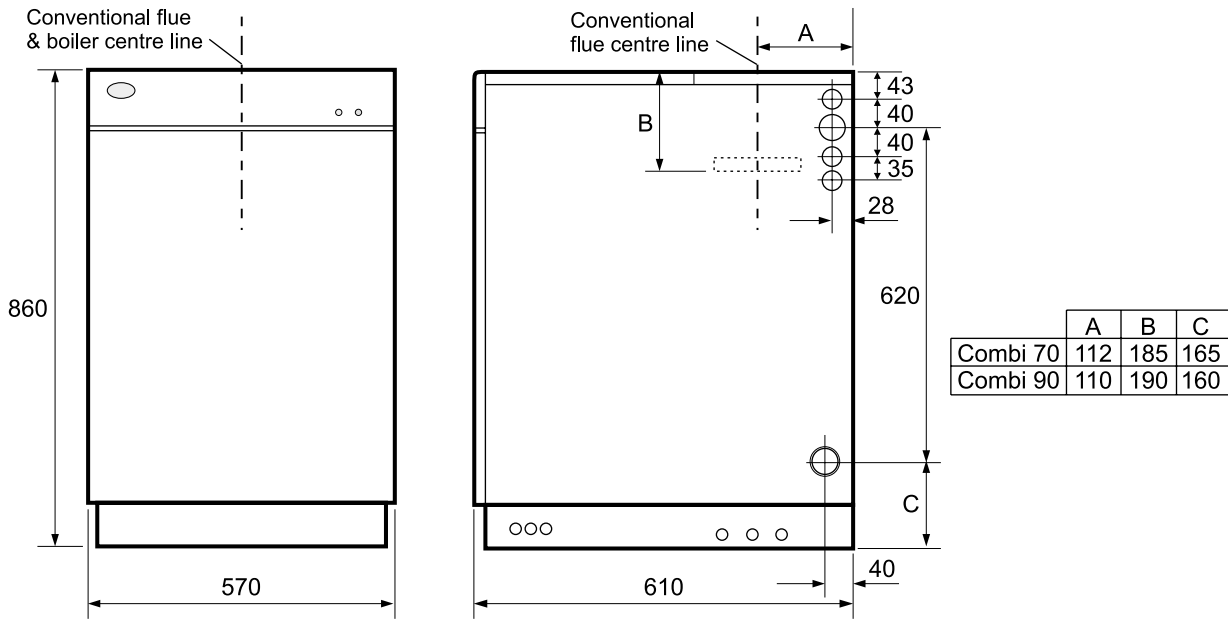


Fig. 1

Note: Water connections may be from the left or right hand side. If using side exit flue, it **must be** on the opposite side to the top water connections.

2.6 Water schematic of boiler

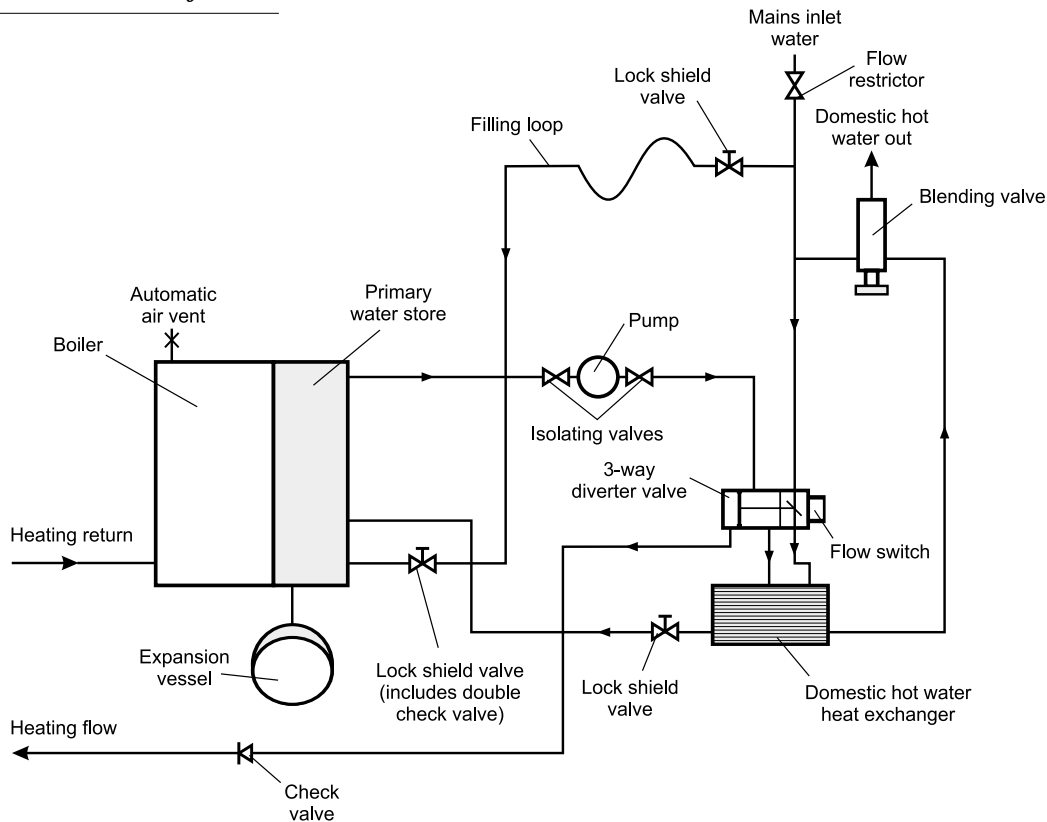


Fig. 2



3.1 Boiler description

The Combi 70 and Combi 90 automatic pressure jet oil boilers have been designed for use with a sealed central heating system and will provide domestic hot water at mains pressure.

The boiler is supplied with the burner fitted and suitable for a conventional flue. If the boiler is to be used with a balanced flue, a Balanced Flue Kit is required.

The burner is ready to connect to a single pipe system with a loose flexible fuel line (900 mm) and 3/8" to 1/4" BSP male adaptor supplied with the boiler. If required, an additional flexible fuel line (900 mm) and 3/8" to 1/4" BSP male adaptor are available from Grant Engineering (UK) Limited, for two-pipe oil supply system.

As supplied, the burner is suitable for use with Class C2 Kerosene. If required, it can easily be adapted for use with Class D gas oil.

Note: Only Kerosene may be used with a low level balanced flue.

If the fuel to be used is Gas Oil, it will be necessary to change the burner nozzle. Refer to the Technical Information in section 2.3. To change the nozzle, remove the burner from the boiler then remove the nozzle as described in section 8.4. The installer **must** amend the boiler data label accordingly.

The temperature of the water leaving the boiler to heat the radiators is User adjustable from 75 to 85°C, however, to achieve the optimum hot water performance the boiler thermostat should be set to maximum.

The maximum domestic hot water temperature is factory set at 65°C.

The boiler control panel has the facility to accommodate a plug-in timer to allow the user to set the operating times for the central heating. Two plug-in timer options are available - either a 24-hour mechanical timer or a 7-day electronic timer.

Alternatively, an external timer, located remotely from the boiler in a convenient position for the user, may be connected to the boiler for this purpose - the Grant TCR kit is ideal. Refer to section 10 - wiring diagrams.

Domestic hot water is available at all times, provided the boiler is switched on.

3.2 Regulations to comply with

Installation of a Combi boiler must be in accordance with the following recommendations:-

- a Building Regulations for England and Wales, and the Building Standards for Scotland issued by the Department of the Environment and any local Byelaws etc.
- b Model and local Water Undertaking Byelaws.
- c Applicable Control of Pollution Regulations.
- d The following OFTEC requirements:-
 - OFST 100 Polythene oil storage tanks for distillate fuels.
 - OFST 200 Fuel oil storage tanks and tank bunds for use with distillate fuels, lubrication oils and waste oils.

Further information may be obtained from the OFTEC Technical Information Book 3 (Installation requirements for oil fired boilers and oil storage tanks).

The installation should also be in accordance with the latest edition of the following British Standard Codes of Practice:-

- BS 715 Metal flue pipes, fittings, terminals and accessories.
- BS 799:5 Oil storage tanks.
- BS 1181 Clay flue linings and flue terminals.
- BS 4543:3 Factory made insulated chimneys for oil fired appliances.
- BS 4876 Performance requirements for oil burning appliances.
- BS 5410:1 Code of Practice for oil firing appliances.
- BS 5449 Forced circulation hot water systems.
- BS 7593 Code of Practice for treatment of water in heating systems.
- BS 7671 Requirements for electrical installations, IEE Wiring Regulations.

Failure to install and commission appliances correctly may invalidate the boiler warranty.

IMPORTANT

Before starting any work on the boiler, or fuel supply please read the health and safety information given in section 13 on page 55.

Regional statutory requirements may deem this appliance to be a 'controlled service'. Where this is the case, it is a legal requirement that the appliance is installed and commissioned either under the remit of building control or by a 'Competent person' such as a suitably qualified Oftec registered technician.



3.3 Delivery

Conventional flue models are supplied in one pack, containing the cased boiler with the burner and control panel fitted, and literature pack.

Balanced flue models are supplied in two packs, containing the following:-

- Carton 1 The cased boiler with burner and control panel fitted, and literature pack.
- Carton 2 The balanced flue kit - low, high level or vertical, as ordered. A terminal guard is supplied with a low level flue kit.

The following flue kits are available, refer to section 3.8 for further details.

- a Low level concentric balanced flue.
- b Low level concentric balanced flue extensions, 225 mm, 450 mm and 675 mm.
- c 90° concentric bend.
- d High level balanced flue.
- e High level balanced flue extensions.
- f Low level balanced flue - square.
(Short, Standard, Long or Extra Long)
- g Vertical balanced flue.
- h Vertical balanced flue extensions.
- i 45° elbows for high level and vertical balanced flues.

3.4 Fuel supply

3.4.1 Fuel storage

A painted (outside only) storage tank must be constructed to BS 799:5:1987 and should include the following:-

- a A fuel level gauge (not a glass type).
- b A vent pipe incorporating a weatherproof termination (bend or cap) of a diameter not less than the filling pipe.
- c A sludge valve.
- d An outlet valve at the opposite end of the tank to the sludge valve.

The tank should be positioned in accordance with the recommendations given in BS 5410:1:1997, which gives details of filling, maintenance and protection from fire.

The tank should be suitably supported so as to obtain a slope of 20 mm per metre towards the sludge valve.

A galvanised tank must not be used.

A plastic tank may be used and must comply with OFS T100.

Note: Plastic tanks should be adequately and uniformly supported on a smooth level surface, across their entire base area.

3.4.2 Fuel pipes

- 1 Fuel supply pipes should be of copper tubing with an internal diameter of at least 8 mm. Galvanised pipe must not be used.
- 2 Flexible pipes must not be used outside the boiler case.
- 3 A remote sensing fire valve must be installed in the fuel supply line (outside) where it enters the building. Recommendations are given in BS 5410:1:1997.
- 4 A metal bowl type filter with a replaceable micronic filter must be fitted in the fuel supply line adjacent to the boiler. A shut-off valve should be fitted before the filter, to allow the filter to be serviced.
- 5 A flexible fuel line, adaptor and $\frac{1}{4}$ " BSP isolation valve are supplied loose with the boiler for the final connection to the burner. If a two pipe system or Tiger Loop system is used, an additional flexible fuel line (900 mm) and $\frac{3}{8}$ " to $\frac{1}{4}$ " BSP male adaptor are available from Grant Engineering (UK) Limited (Part No. RBS104).
- 6 The flexible fuel lines supplied should be inspected annually when the boiler is serviced and replaced at least every two years.
- 7 The use of a 'Tankmaster' and Tiger Loop is an ideal way of delivering an oil supply to the boiler. The Tankmaster unit, fitted to the storage tank, includes a filter, sight tube, shut-off valve and fire valve. A separate fire valve is required in the fuel line (outside) where it enters the building containing the boiler. See Fig. 5.

3.4.3 Single pipe system - (See Fig. 3)

- 1 Where the storage tank outlet is above the burner the single pipe system should be used. The height of the tank above the burner limits the length of pipe run from the tank to the burner.
- 2 As supplied the burner is suitable for a single pipe system.

3.4.4 Two pipe system - (See Fig. 4)

- 1 When the storage tank outlet is below the burner, the two pipe system should be used. The pipe runs should be as shown in Fig. 4. The return pipe should be at the same level in the tank as the supply pipe, both being 75 to 100 mm above the base of the tank. The pipe ends should be a sufficient distance apart so as to prevent any sediment disturbed by the return entering the supply pipe.

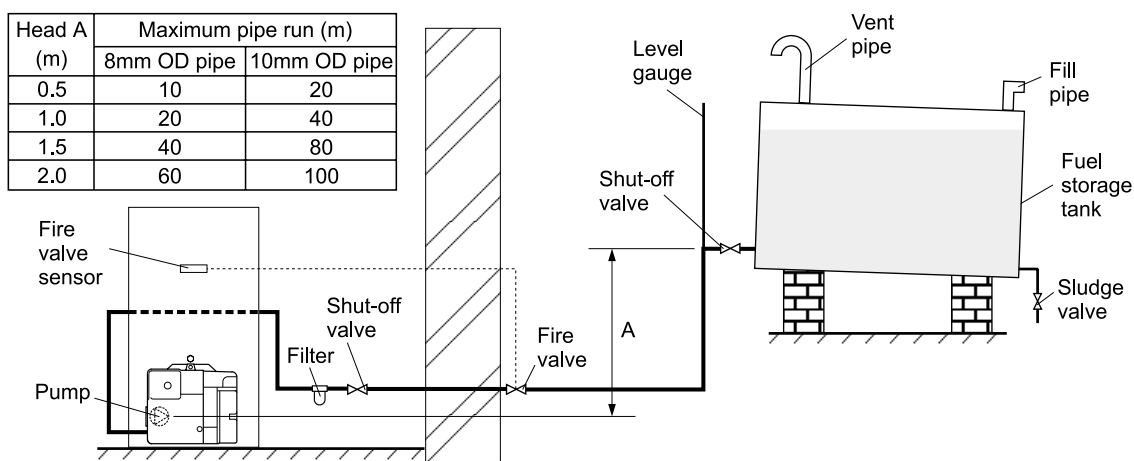


Fig. 3 - Single pipe system

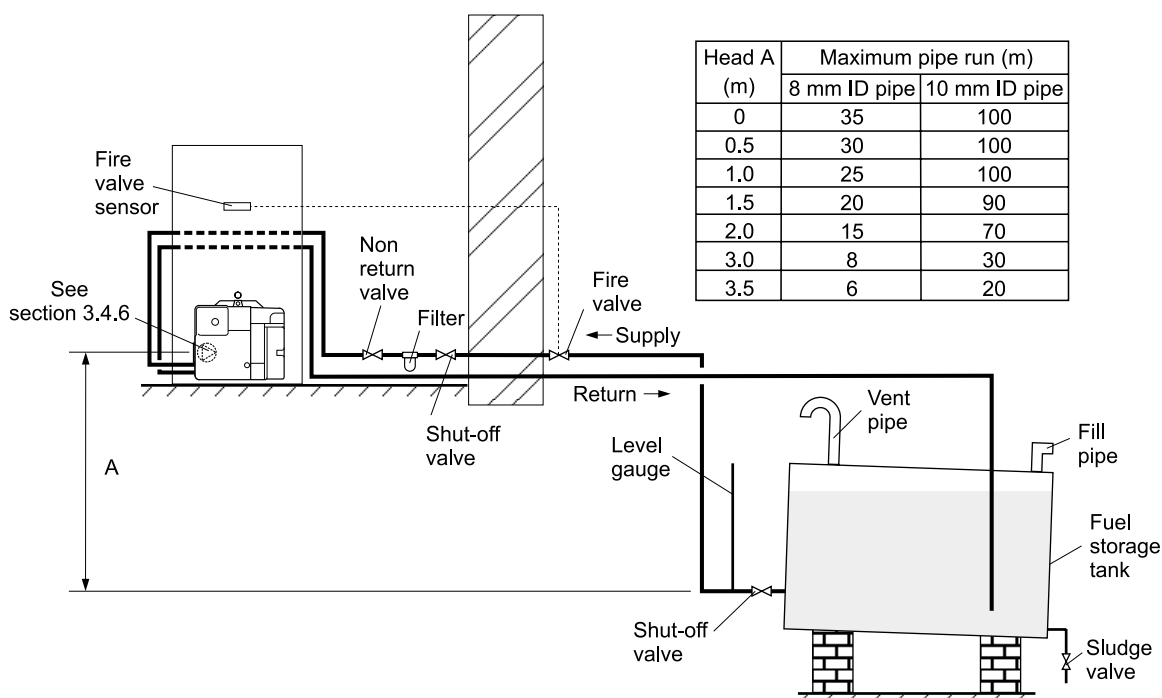


Fig. 4 - Two pipe system

- 2 Avoid the bottom of the tank being more than 3 m below the burner.
- 3 A non-return valve should be fitted in the supply pipe together with the filter and fire valve. A non-return valve should be fitted in the return pipe if the top of the tank is above the burner.
- 5 The pump vacuum should not exceed 0.4 bar. Beyond this limit gas is released from the oil. A vacuum gauge must be fitted to the fuel pump to check the vacuum reading.

4 To be used with a two-pipe system, the burner **must** be fitted with an additional flexible fuel line (a flexible fuel line (900 mm) and $\frac{3}{8}$ " to $\frac{1}{4}$ " BSP male adaptor are available from Grant Engineering (UK) Limited - Part No. RBS104). See section 3.4.6.

For guidance on installation of top outlet fuel tanks and suction oil supply sizing, see OFTEC booklet T1/139. Available at www.oftec.org.uk

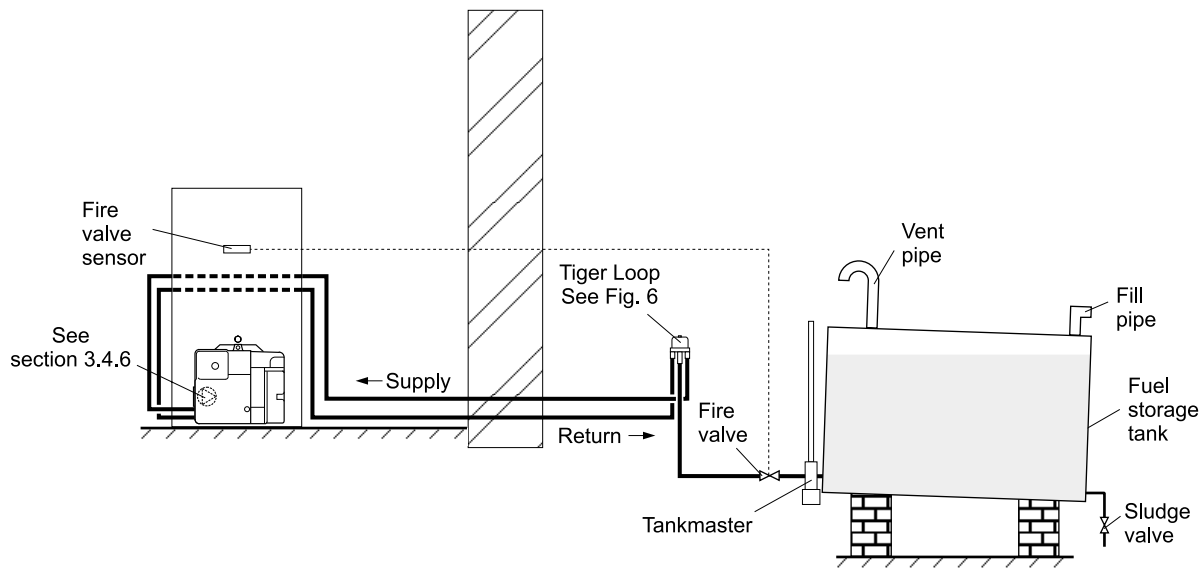


Fig. 5 - Tiger loop system

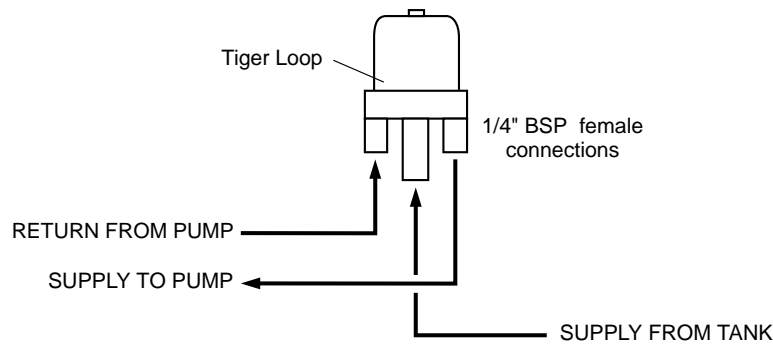


Fig. 6 - Tiger loop

3.4.5 Tiger Loop system - (See Figs. 5 and 6)

- 1 When the storage tank is below the burner, an alternative to a two pipe system can be achieved using the Tiger Loop oil deaerator. This effectively removes the air from the oil supply on a single pipe lift.
- 2 The Tiger Loop is connected close to the boiler as a two pipe system (omitting the non-return valve) as shown in Fig. 5. Refer to the manufacturers instructions supplied with the Tiger Loop. The Tiger Loop **must** be mounted vertically.

Note: To prevent any possibility of fuel fumes entering the building, the Tiger Loop **must** be fitted outside.

- 3 To be used with a Tiger Loop system, the burner **must** be fitted with an additional flexible fuel line (a flexible fuel line (900 mm) and $\frac{3}{8}$ " to $\frac{1}{4}$ " BSP male adaptor are available from Grant Engineering (UK) Limited - Part No. RBS104). See section 3.4.6.

3.4.6 Two pipe oil supplies

See Fig. 7

- 1 The fuel pump is supplied for use with a single pipe fuel supply system. For use on a two pipe supply system, it is necessary to fit the By-pass screw (see Fig. 7) into the tapping in the return port.
- 2 The By-pass screw is supplied in the boiler accessory pack.
- 3 Remove the plastic burner cover (two screws). To gain access, it may be necessary to remove the grey plinth - loosen the screw securing the right hand side of the plinth, then withdraw the plinth forward from the right and away from the case.
- 4 Remove and discard the blanking plug from the return connection of the pump and fit the By-pass screw using an hexagonal key.
- 5 Connect the return oil flexible fuel line to the pump.

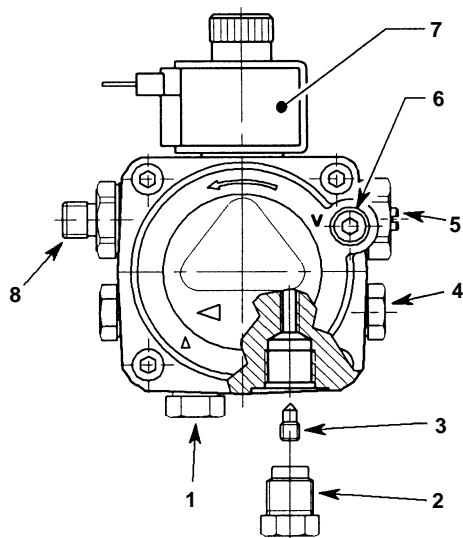


Fig. 7 - RDB pump

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 Oil inlet connection | 5 Pressure adjuster |
| 2 Return connection | 6 Vacuum gauge connection |
| 3 By-pass screw | 7 Solenoid |
| 4 Pressure gauge connection | 8 Supply to nozzle |

- 6 Connect the $\frac{3}{8}$ " to $\frac{1}{4}$ " BSP adaptor to the flexible fuel line.
- 7 Flexible fuel lines and adaptors are available from Grant Engineering (UK) Ltd.
- 8 The burner cover may be left off until the boiler is commissioned.

3.5 Electricity supply

- 1 A 230/240 V ~ 50 Hz mains supply is required.

The boiler must be earthed.

- 2 The supply must be fused at 5 Amp and there must only be one common isolator for the boiler and control system, and it must provide complete electrical isolation.
- 3 A fused double pole switch or a fused three pin plug and shuttered outlet socket should be used for the connection.
- 4 The power supply cable should be at least 0.75 mm² PVC as specified in BS 6500, Table 16.
- 5 All the wiring external to the boiler must be in accordance with the current I.E.E. Wiring Regulations.
- 6 Any room thermostat or frost thermostat used must be suitable for use on mains voltage.
- 7 The boiler requires a permanent mains supply, do not interrupt it with any external time control.

- 8 In the event of an electrical fault after installation of the boiler, the following electrical system checks must be carried out:- Short circuit, Polarity, Earth continuity and Resistance to earth.

3.6 Air supply

See Figs. 8 and 9

A sufficient permanent air supply to the boiler should be provided:

- a For proper combustion of fuel and effective discharge of combustion products to the open air.
- b For the ventilation of any confined space in which the boiler is installed to prevent overheating of the boiler any equipment in and near the boiler.
- c For the satisfactory operation of any draught stabiliser which may be fitted.

It should be both the designer's and installer's concern that the air required for these functions be introduced so as to cause as little discomfort as possible to the building occupants and thus to offer them the least temptation to obstruct the ventilators.

Further details may be obtained from BS 5410:1:1997.

Notes:

For a boiler fitted in a compartment, which is ventilated as shown, no additional allowance is necessary.

Open flue - Extract fans, where needed, should be in accordance with section 4.4.7 in BS 5410 Part 1 1997.



3 - GENERAL BOILER INFORMATION

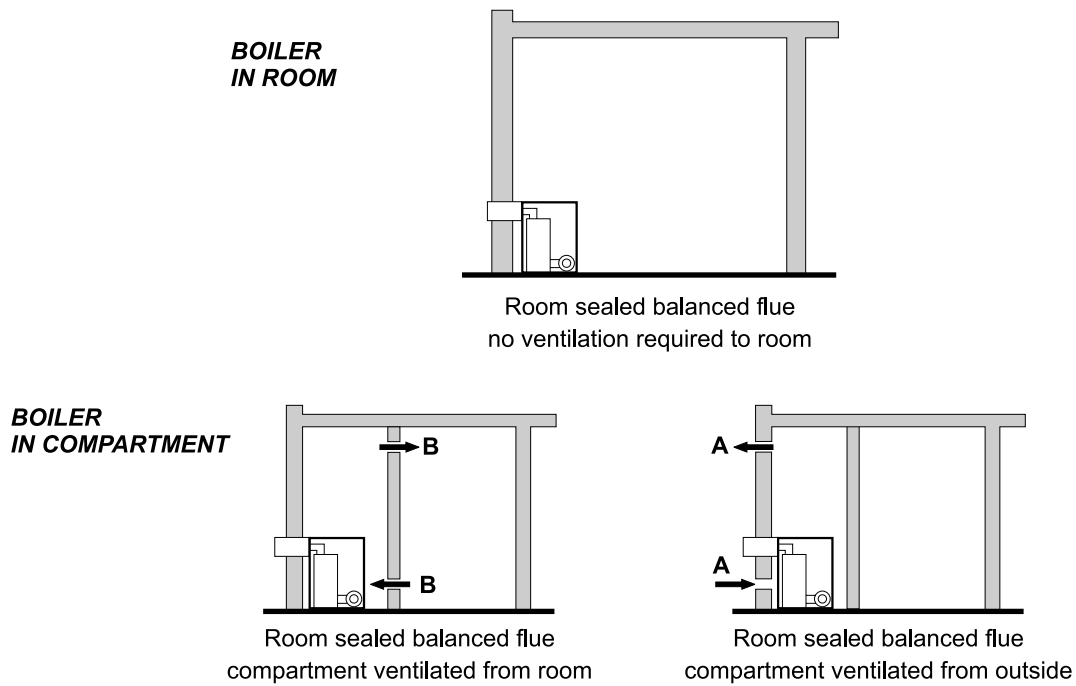


Fig. 8 - Air supply for room sealed balanced flue boilers

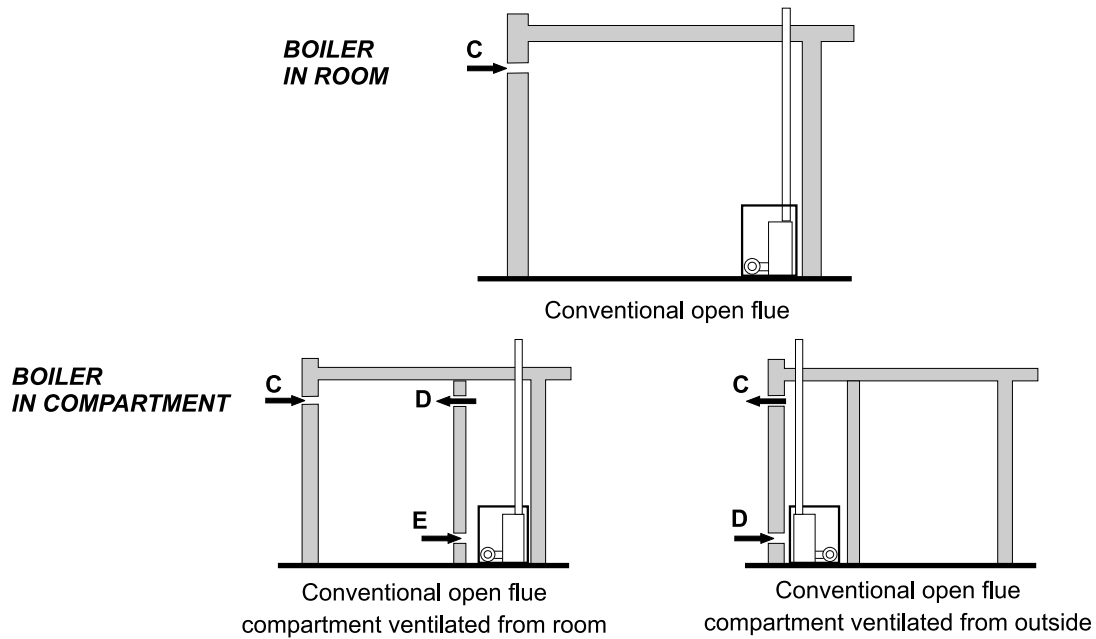


Fig. 9 - Combustion and ventilation air supply for conventional flue boilers

Minimum size of air vents required - see Figs. 8 and 9

	Combi 70	Combi 90
Vent A	113 cm ² (18 in ²)	145 cm ² (23 in ²)
Vent B	226 cm ² (36 in ²)	290 cm ² (46 in ²)
Vent C	85 cm ² (13 in ²)	118 cm ² (18 in ²)
Vent D	226 cm ² (35 in ²)	290 cm ² (45 in ²)
Vent E	338 cm ² (52 in ²)	436 cm ² (68 in ²)



3.7 Conventional flue system

See Fig. 10

Grant boilers have high operating efficiencies. Care must be taken to ensure the flue system is suitable for the low flue gas temperatures.

- 1 An insulated flue terminating in a down draught free area, i.e. at least 1 m above the point of exit through the roof or preferably above the ridge level, will normally provide the necessary draught of at least 8.7 N/m^2 (0.035 in wg) as measured close to the boiler connection. If a draught of 37 N/m^2 (0.15 in wg) or more is measured, then a draught stabiliser should be fitted in the flue.
- 2 The flue terminal must be at least 600 mm from any opening into the building, and 600 mm above any vertical structure or wall less than a horizontal distance of 750 mm from the terminal.
- 3 If an existing chimney is used, it must be lined with a stainless steel liner for use with fuel oil. The top and bottom of the annular space must be sealed and the void filled with a suitable insulating material to reduce cooling of the flue gases.
- 4 If a rigid flue is used either internally or externally, it must be of the twin wall type with a stainless steel inner skin suitably insulated and weather proofed.
- 5 **The flue diameter must be as specified in section 2.1** for the size of boiler in question.
- 6 The flue must be run upwards following as near a vertical route as possible. Horizontal runs must be avoided and no bends should have an angle of more than 45° from the vertical. There should be at least 600 mm of vertical flue above the boiler before the first bend.
- 7 A sealed cleaning door must be provided near the base of the flue.
- 8 The exposed flue pipe between the boiler and the chimney must not be of an asbestos material and aluminium must not be used in any part of the flue.
- 9 If the draught conditions are satisfactory, the flue should terminate with a standard cowl. Where the flue cannot terminate above the ridge of the roof, use an 'OH' or similar type cowl where downdraughting occurs.
Ridge vent terminals **must not** be used.
- 10 Refer to the locally applicable Building Regulations, BS 5410:1 and OFTEC Installation Requirements (Books 2 and 3) for further guidance on conventional flue systems.

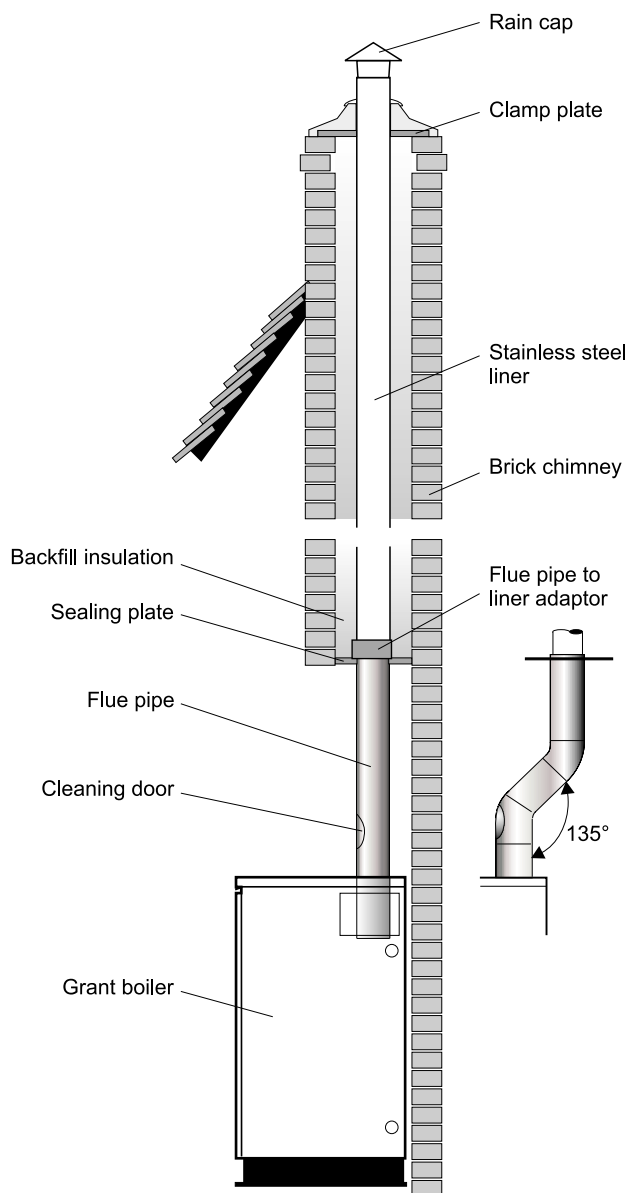


Fig. 10 - Typical conventional flue with brick chimney

11 To allow for flue gas analysis and combustion testing, a test point is provided in the cleaning door.



3 - GENERAL BOILER INFORMATION

3.8 Connect a conventional flue

- 1 Remove the insulation from the rear top panel (do not discard it) and remove the blanking panel. Discard the panel, but retain the nuts and washers.
- 2 Unscrew the protective covers from the studs on the flue dress panel, supplied in the literature pack. Place the panel in position in the rear case top panel and secure in place using the washers and nuts previously removed.
- 3 Cut the insulation into three equal pieces and replace two - either side of the flue opening in the case top panel.
- 4 Fit the flue dress plate to the hole in the rear section of the case top.
- 5 Position the flue pipe into the boiler flue socket and make good the connection using a suitable flexible high temperature sealant (e.g. Silastic or similar) and rope seal.
- 6 Position the rear section of the case top over the first section of the flue, with the flue opening towards the front of the boiler.
- 7 Replace the rear section of the case top.

3.9 Balanced flue options

- 1 Apart from a conventional flue/chimney, several balanced flue options are available for use with the Combi 70 & Combi 90 boilers.
 - a **High level horizontal balanced flue** - allows the flue to rise between approximately 1.2 to 2.1 m above floor level before exiting through the rear or side wall. It is adjustable to suit the following wall thicknesses:-
 - Rear 215 to 450 mm (approximately)
 - Side 40 to 270 mm (approximately)
 Extension kits are available which extend the flue by 950 mm, 450 mm, 225 mm or 275 to 450 mm telescopic.
 - b **A vertical balanced flue kit** - adjustable to 3 m (maximum 6 m with extensions). Extension kits are available which extend the flue by 950 mm, 450 mm, 225 mm or 275 to 450 mm telescopic. A choice of two waterproof flashings (flat or pitched) and a wall bracket are also available.
 - c **Square low level horizontal balanced flue** - available in Short, Standard, Long and Extra Long kits, adjustable to suit the following wall thicknesses:-

Square low level balanced flue kits	To suit wall thickness (mm)			
	Rear exit		Side exit	
Short Kit	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
70 and 90	80	230	n/a	n/a
Standard Kit				
70 and 90	230	470	40	330
Long Kit				
70 and 90	440	940	245	750
Extra Long Kit				
70 and 90	940	1500	750	1310

- d **Concentric (round) low level horizontal balanced flue** - available in Short and Standard kits. Extensions are available which extend the flue by 225 mm, 450 mm or 675 mm. A 90° elbow is also available.

Concentric low level balanced flue kits	To suit wall thickness (mm)			
	Rear exit		Side exit	
Short Kit	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
70 and 90	150	230	N/A	N/A
Standard Kit				
70 and 90	260	440	70	250

The wall thicknesses quoted above for side flue assumes that the boiler will be spaced off the wall by a nominal 20 mm (to provide clearance for a heating return connection plug). Water connections may be taken from one side only, if required.

- 2 If the terminal is fitted within 1 m of plastic or painted surfaces, a shield should be fitted to the underside of the surface to protect it from the combustion products.
 - 3 The minimum dimensions for positioning the flue terminal are shown in Fig. 11.
 - 4 If the lowest part of the flue terminal is fitted less than 2 m above a surface to which people have access, the terminal must be protected by a guard. A suitable guard is supplied with the Low level flue kit. The guard must be fitted centrally over the flue terminal and securely fixed to the wall.
- 5 **The terminal should be positioned so as to avoid products of combustion accumulating in stagnant pockets around the building or entering into buildings.**
- 6 The terminal position must be at least 1.8 metres distant from an oil storage tank unless a wall with at least 30 mins fire resistance and extending 300 mm higher and wider than the tank is provided between the tank and the terminating position.

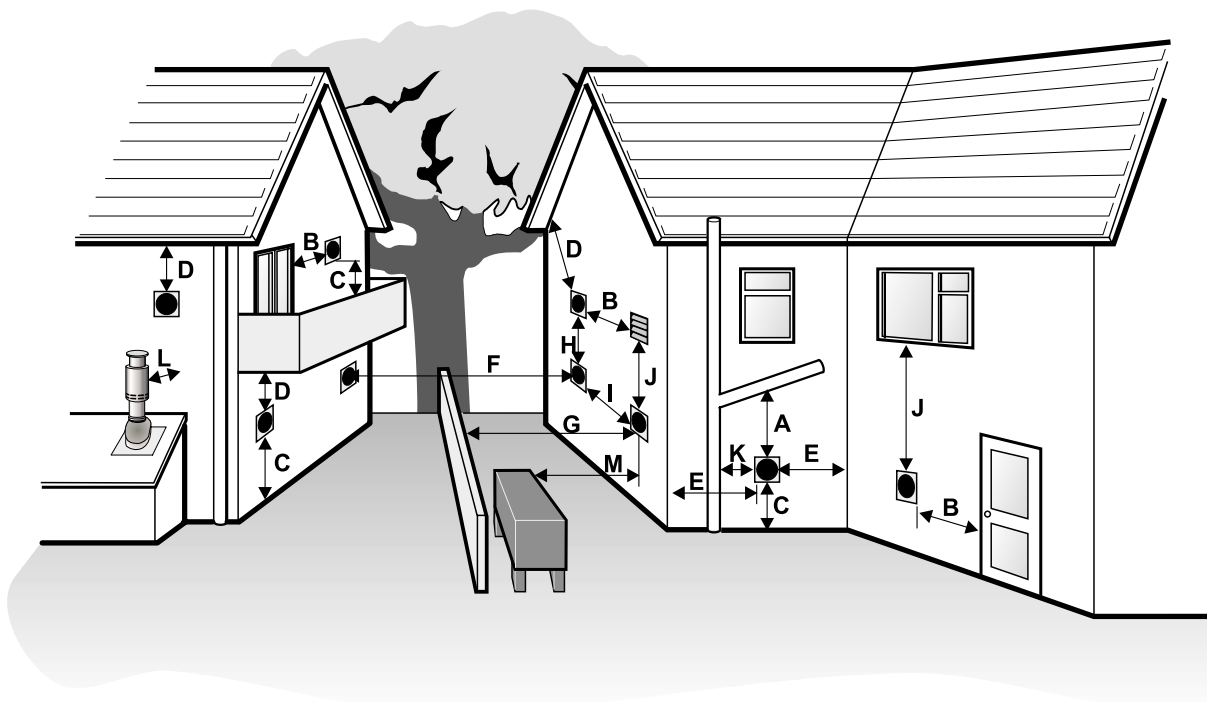


Fig. 11 - Clearances for Balanced flues

Terminal position	Min. distance (mm)
A Below a gutter or sanitary pipework	* 600
B Horizontal from an opening, air brick or window	600
C Above ground or balcony level	**300
D Below eaves or balcony	*600
E From an internal or external corner	**300
F From a terminal facing the terminal	1200
G From a surface facing the terminal	600
H Vertical from terminals on the same wall	1500
I Horizontal from terminals on the same wall	750
J Below an opening, air brick, window etc.	600
K From vertical sanitary pipework	300
L Vertical flue from a wall	600
M From an oil storage tank	1800

Notes: * 75 mm with protection.
 ** 300 mm British Standards
 (600 mm recommended for high level balanced flue)

Distances measured to rim of terminal.

Clearances recommended by Grant Engineering (UK) Limited in accordance with British Standards and Building Regulations.

- Notes:**
- 1 An opening means an openable element, such as an openable window, or a permanent opening such as a permanently open air vent.
 - 2 Notwithstanding the dimensions given, a terminal should be at least 300 mm from combustible material, e.g. a window frame.
 - 3 A way of providing protection of combustible material would be to fit a heat shield at least 750 mm wide.

When a low level concentric (round) balanced flue is used, the terminal guard must be fitted in all circumstances to prevent objects entering the flue pipe.



3.10 Frost protection

For additional protection of either the entire heating system, or the boiler and localised pipework, it is recommended that a frost thermostat be installed. Refer to section 10 for connection details.

To protect the heating system the frost thermostat should be sited within the house in such a place that it can detect any rise and fall in the ambient air temperature, i.e. in a room with a radiator.

Where the frost thermostat is installed outside the house (to protect a boiler installed in an external boiler room or garage) or in an attic, it is recommended that it be used in conjunction with a pipe thermostat to avoid unnecessary and wasteful overheating of the property. The pipe thermostat should be located on the boiler return pipe, and set to operate at 25°C. Refer to section 10 for connection details.

3.11 Boiler location

- 1 The boiler must stand on a surface that is firm and level. It does not require a special hearth as the temperature of the boiler base is less than 50°C.
- 2 Sufficient clearance **must be** allowed around the boiler for the following:-
Access above the boiler to remove the Combi 70 baffles for servicing.
Access at the front of the boiler to remove the burner and Combi 90 baffles.
- 3 **It is preferable to allow access to the top of both models to allow for removal and replacement of components. The boilers may be installed under a work surface, (the section above the Combi 70 must be removable).**
- 4 If the boiler is to be installed with a side against a wall, allow a nominal clearance of 20 mm for the plug for the heating return connection. Water connections may be taken from one side only if required.

Note: Water connections may be from the left or right hand side. If using low level side exit flue, the flue must be on the opposite side to the water connections. See Fig. 17 or 19 for flue/water connection arrangements.

3.12 Water connections

- 1 **Combi 70:** Three push-fit elbows connections are supplied with the boiler for connection of the heating flow pipe (22 mm), cold water mains inlet pipe (15 mm) and domestic hot water outlet pipe (15 mm) to the three open pipe ends in the boiler. See Fig. 16.
The safety valve outlet has a 15 mm compression fitting for connection of the discharge pipe.
- 2 **Combi 90:** A kit of pre-formed copper tubing (to BS 2871) connecting pipes is supplied with the boiler for the heating flow (22 mm), cold water mains inlet (15 mm), domestic hot water outlet (15 mm) and safety valve discharge (15 mm). These pipes are suitable for use with compression or soldered fittings. See Fig. 18.
- 3 A low level heating return connection (1" BSP) is provided on each side of the boiler. See Fig. 1.
- 4 The heating return connections have been temporarily sealed with plastic caps to prevent any residual water (from factory testing) leaking from the boiler during transit. **Both** caps must be removed before connecting any fittings.
Plug the unused connection.
- 5 A drain tap is provided at the bottom on the front of the boiler.

3.13 Sealed central heating system

See Fig. 12

- 1 The boiler is only suitable for use with a sealed system complying with the requirements of BS 5449.
The maximum temperature of the central heating water is 85°C.
Design notes - when designing the system, the pump head, expansion vessel size, radiator mean temperature, etc. must all be taken into account.
- 2 The boiler is supplied with the following items factory fitted:-
 - a 12 litre diaphragm expansion vessel complying with BS 4814, pre-charged at 1.0 bar.
 - b System pressure gauge, with an operating range of 1 to 4 bar.
 - c Pressure relief safety valve complying with BS 6759 and set to operate at 2.5 bar. The discharge pipe must be routed clear of the boiler to a drain, in such a manner that it can be seen, but cannot cause injury to persons or property.



- d Automatic air vent, fitted to the top of the boiler, ensures the boiler is vented.
 - e Filling loop. This **must be** isolated and disconnected after filling the system.
- 3 Using the expansion vessel as supplied and an initial system pressure (cold) of 0.8 bar, a heating system volume of approximately 77 or 117 litres can be used for the Combi 70 and 90 respectively. For further guidance refer to BS 7074:1. Refer to section 5.1 for further details of the expansion vessel.
 - 4 The system design pressure (cold) should be between 0.5 and 1.0 bar. This pressure is equivalent to the maximum static head (see Fig. 12) in bar + 0.3 (1 bar = 10.2 metres of water).
 - 5 If thermostatic radiator valves are fitted to all radiators, a system by-pass must be fitted.
 - 6 Provision should be made to replace water lost from the system. This may be done manually (where allowed by the local Water Undertaking) using the filling loop arrangement supplied with the boiler.
 - 7 Filling of the system must be carried out in a manner approved by the local Water Undertaking. Where allowed, the system may be filled via the filling loop supplied (the loop arrangement includes a double check valve assembly).
 - 8 All fittings used in the system must be able to withstand pressures up to 3 bar.
 - 9 Radiator valves must comply with the requirements of BS 2767(10):1972.

- 10 One or more drain taps (to BS 2879) must be used to allow the system to be completely drained.

To avoid the danger of dirt and foreign matter entering the boiler the complete heating system should be thoroughly flushed out - before the boiler is connected and then again after the system has been heated and is still hot. This is especially important where the boiler is used on an old system.

For optimum performance after installation, this boiler and its associated central heating system must be flushed in accordance with the guidelines given in BS 7593:1992 'Treatment of water in domestic hot water central heating systems'.

This must involve the use of a proprietary cleaner, such as BetzDearborn's Sentinel X300 or X400, or Fernox Superfloc. Full instructions are supplied with the products, but for immediate information, please contact BetzDearborn on 0151 4209563 or Fernox on 0179 9550811.

For Long term protection against corrosion and scale, after flushing, it is recommended that an inhibitor such as Betzdearborn's Sentinel X100 or Fernox MB01 or Copal is dosed in accordance with the guidelines given in BS 7593:1992.

Failure to implement the guidelines may invalidate the warranty.

If thermostatic radiator valves are fitted, the system **must** incorporate an adequate by-pass.

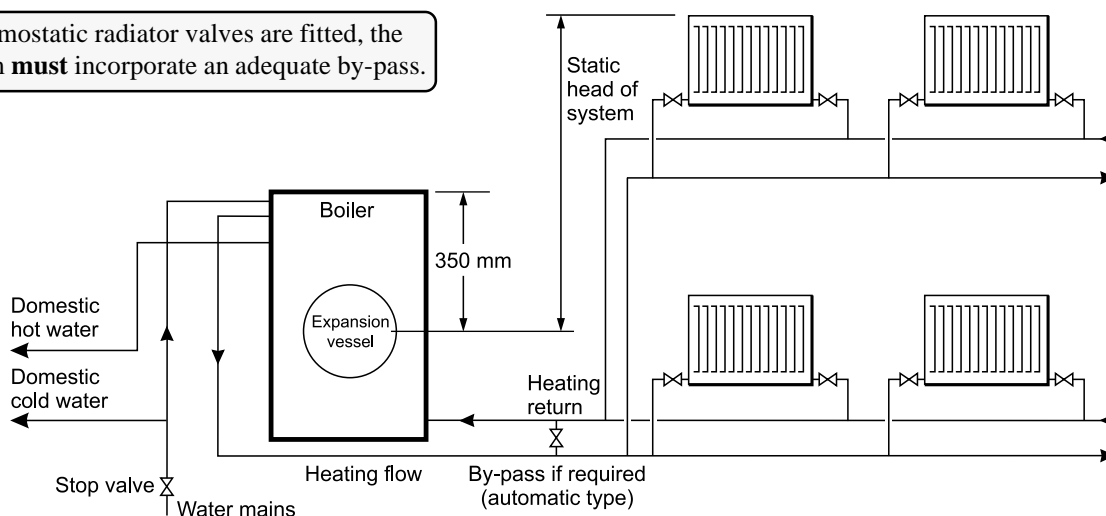


Fig. 12 - Sealed system



3.14 Domestic hot water system

1 A hot water flow rate of up to 24 litres/min is available, dependant on mains water pressure. To maintain a longer and more consistent hot water temperature, a flow restrictor is factory fitted to limit the flow rate to approximately 15 litres/min. The flow restrictor is located in the outlet side of the cold water inlet isolating valve.

2 The incoming mains water pressure should be between 1 and 8 bar to ensure efficient operation. If the pressure is above 8 bar a pressure reducing valve must be fitted.

The boiler may still operate down to a pressure of 1.0 bar but with a reduced flow rate. Below 1.0 bar the hot water flow switch will turn the boiler off. The minimum flow rate needed for the flowswitch to operate is 3 litres/min.

3 To ensure economic use, the pipe runs between the boiler and hot taps should be in 15 mm copper pipe and be as short as possible. Where possible the pipework should be insulated to reduce heat loss.

4 All taps and mixing valves used in the domestic hot water system must be suitable for operating at a mains pressure of up to 8 bar.

5 If required, a shower may be fitted in the domestic hot water system. It is recommended that thermostatically controlled shower valves are used to protect against a flow of water at too high a temperature. If a fixed head type shower is used, no anti-siphonage devices are required. If a loose or flexible head type shower is used, it must be arranged so that the head cannot fall closer than 25 mm above the top of the bath, thereby preventing immersion in the bath water. If this is not practicable, an anti-siphonage device must be fitted at the point of the flexible hose connection.

6 The supply of hot and cold mains water direct to a bidet is allowed (subject to local Water Undertaking requirements) provided that the bidet is of the over-rim flushing type. The outlets should be shrouded and unable to have a temporary hand held spray attached. Arrangements for anti-siphonage are not necessary.

7 Before the mains water supply pipe is connected to the boiler, it should be thoroughly flushed out to avoid the danger of dirt or foreign matter entering the boiler.

8 The mains water connection to the boiler must be the first connection from the mains supply.

Note: Hard Water

A water hardness test kit is supplied with the boiler. Should the total hardness of the water supply exceed 125 ppm, an in-line scale inhibitor should be fitted in the cold water supply to the boiler. Consult the local Water Undertaking if in doubt.

3.15 To use the water hardness kit

Important: Do not immerse the test strip in running water and avoid contact.

Fill a clean container with a sample of water from the mains cold water supply to the boiler.

Immerse the test strip in the water for approximately one second, ensuring that all the test zones are fully wetted.

Shake off the surplus water and wait for one minute.

Assess the colouration of the test zones using the following chart.

Green areas	Violet areas	Hardness	Total hardness mg/l (ppm)
4	0	very soft	<50 mg/l calcium carbonate
3	1	soft	>70 mg/l calcium carbonate
2	2	medium	>125 mg/l calcium carbonate
1	3	hard	>250 mg/l calcium carbonate
0	4	very hard	>370 mg/l calcium carbonate

Note: (1 mg/l = 1 ppm (part per million))

If the hardness reading is found to be in the medium to very hard range (the shaded area), it is essential that some form of water conditioner is fitted to reduce scale formation within the combination boiler. Failure to do so may invalidate both the manufacturers warranty and any extended warranty covering the appliance.

The water conditioner should be fitted to the cold water supply serving the appliance and in accordance with the manufacturers instructions. Grant Engineering (UK) Ltd. cannot be held responsible for any damage or misuse caused by the fitting of any water conditioning device.

Please protect the domestic hot water system from harmful effects of scale. Problems caused by the build-up of limescale are not covered under the terms of the warranty.



3.16 Method of operation

Once the boiler is switched on (amber neon on) it will always provide domestic hot water upon demand. The timer only controls the operating times of the central heating. When central heating is not required, the timer switch should be set to OFF.

Domestic hot water supply always takes priority over central heating. If a demand for hot water occurs during a period of central heating, the boiler mode will automatically change to provide hot water until the demand ceases. This interruption in the central heating only lasts for as long as hot water is required and should not be noticed by the User.

Central Heating Mode - If there is a call for heat, i.e. the timer and room thermostat (if fitted) are calling for heat, the pump will start to circulate the central heating water and the burner will light. When the temperature in the boiler reaches that set on the boiler thermostat, the burner is turned off. The pump continues to run, circulating water around the system, for as long as both the timer and room thermostat (if fitted) are calling for heat. As the heating system water cools, the temperature drop is detected by the boiler thermostat and the burner is automatically restarted for the cycle to continue until either the timer or room thermostat stops calling for heat. The burner and pump are then turned off.

Domestic Hot Water Mode - When a demand for hot water (by opening a hot tap, etc.) is sensed by the diverter valve flow switches, the pump starts and the water in the boiler is diverted through the domestic hot water heat exchanger, heating the incoming mains water. The hot water produced is mixed in the thermostatic blending valve with incoming mains water to automatically ensure that the temperature does not exceed 65°C.

Note: For optimum performance it is recommended that the thermostatic blending valve is set to provide a hot water temperature at the outlets between 45 and 50°C.

Note: If the water in the boiler is already up to temperature, there will be a delay before the burner starts to maintain the water temperature in the boiler.

When the hot tap is closed and the diverter valve flow switches sense that hot water is no longer required, if the timer switch is set to either TIMED or CONSTANT, the boiler will return to the central heating mode, with the pump and burner running. If the switch is set to HOT WATER ONLY, the pump is turned off but the burner will continue to run for a short period until the water in the boiler reaches the required temperature ready for another hot water operation.

4 - BOILER INSTALLATION

4.1 Unpack the boiler

- 1 Carefully remove the packaging from the boiler and remove it from the transit pallet.
- 2 Open the boiler door (open from the right hand side) and remove the literature pack.
- 3 Lift off the two parts of the case top and remove the water connecting pipework and fittings.

4.2 Prepare the wall

See Figs, 13, 13a and 14

If the boiler is to be used with a balanced flue, make the hole in the wall for the flue as shown in Fig. 13 or 13a (low level flue) or Fig. 14 (high level flue).

Note: Dimensions A and B given in Figs. 13, and 14 include an extra 10 mm over the size of the terminal to provide clearance for fitting.



4 - BOILER INSTALLATION

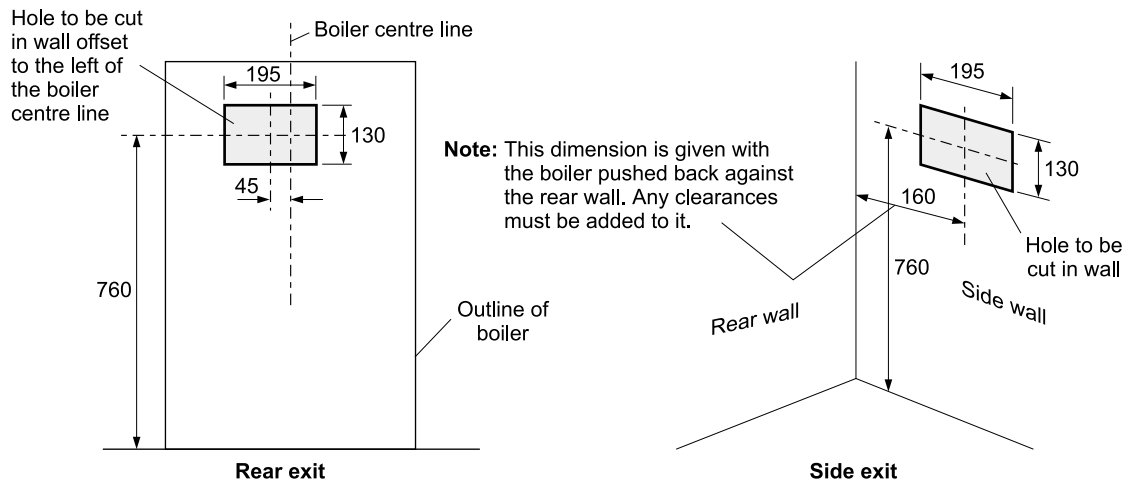


Fig. 13 - Square low level balanced flue

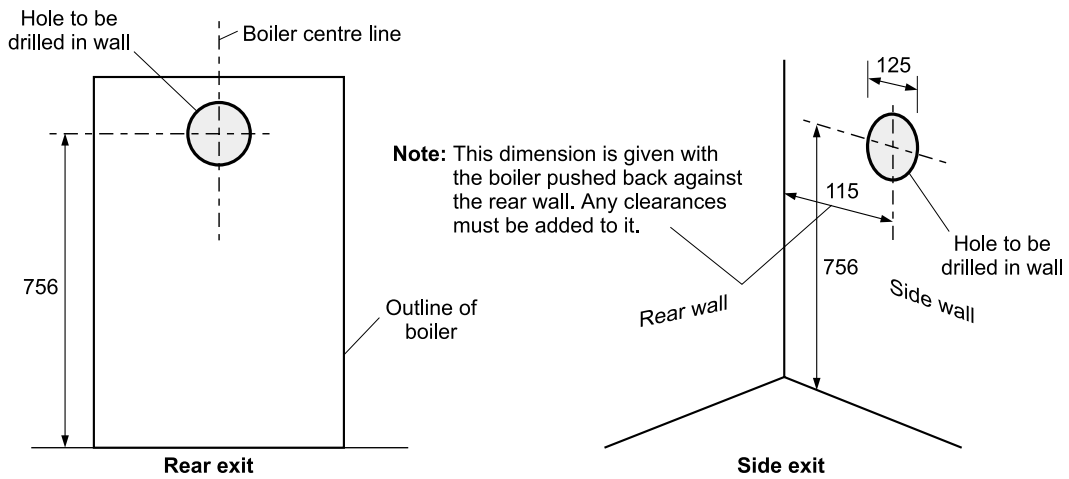


Fig. 13a - Concentric low level balanced flue

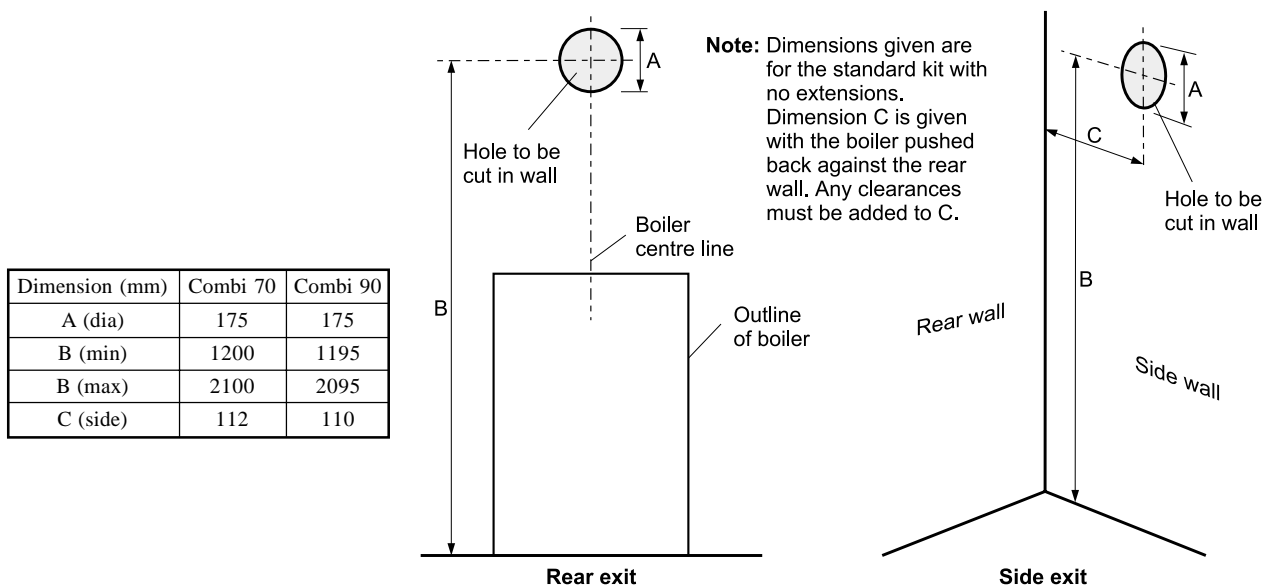


Fig. 14 - High level balanced flue

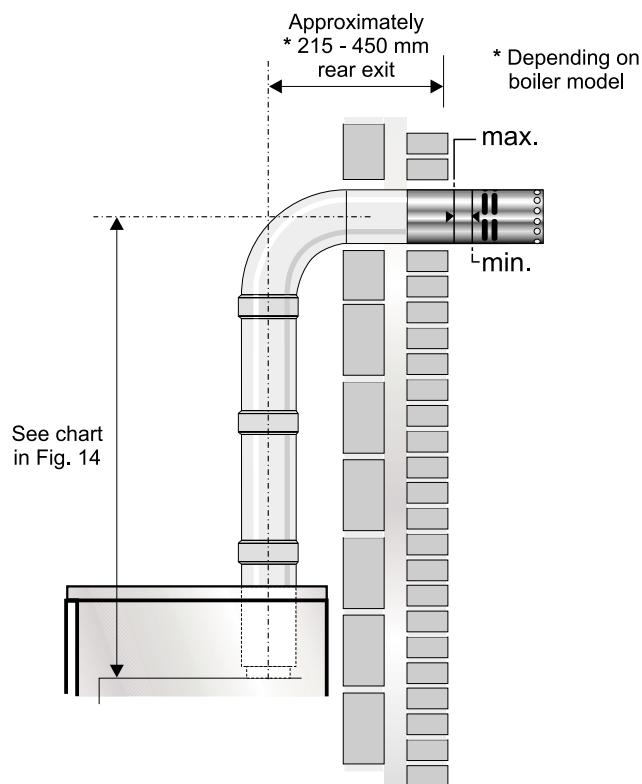


Fig. 15 - High level balanced flue

4.3 High level and vertical balanced flue

Fitting instructions for the high level balanced flue and vertical balanced flue are supplied with the flue kits.

Adjustable sections: The adjustable extensions are telescopic. The wall terminal section is adjustable and is suitable for a wall thickness of 215 mm to 450 mm. Simply adjust to the required length using a twisting motion. The outer pipes **must** overlap by a minimum of 25 mm.

Extensions: The vertical height and horizontal length of the flue may also be increased using extensions. The extensions are available in fixed lengths of 225 mm, 450 mm and 950 mm. An adjustable extension (275 - 450 mm) is also available.

Bends: 45° bends are available and may be used to create an offset or deviation in the flue system. The distance between the bends should be kept as short as possible with a maximum length of 950 mm.

The equivalent flue length of each elbow is approximately one metre. Only two bends should be used.

Note: The overall assembled flue length should not exceed 4.0 metres from the top of the boiler to the end of the terminal.

Accessories available:

- Extension 225 mm
- Extension 450 mm
- Extension 950 mm
- Adjustable extension 275 - 450 mm
- 145° bend
- Wall bracket

Note: Flue sections cannot be cut.



4 - BOILER INSTALLATION

4.4 Make the water connections

Note: Water connections may be from the left or right hand side. If using low level side exit flue, the flue must be on the opposite side to the top water connections. See Fig. 19 or 20 for flue/water connection arrangements.

- 1 Fit any elbows, bushes etc. to the heating return connection (bottom) before placing the boiler in position if access will be restricted. Do not forget to plug the unused connection.
If the boiler is to be positioned against a side wall, the water connections may be taken from one side only.
- 2 If required, for easier access, the case bracing bracket may be removed. Remove the four screws securing the bracing bracket and lift it out.
- 3 Fit the grommets supplied in the water fittings pack into the holes in the case side (left or right as required).
- 4 **Combi 70:** Fit the three push-fit elbow connectors onto the open pipe ends in the top right corner of the boiler. See Fig. 16. Connect the pipework (not supplied with the boiler) to the elbows as shown in Fig. 17.
- 5 Start with the hot water outlet pipe (15 mm), then the safety valve discharge pipe (15 mm), then the heating flow pipe (22 mm) and finally the mains inlet water pipe (15 mm). Ensure that the pipes are fully pushed home into the elbow connectors. Fig. 18 shows various possible pipework configurations - the actual pipework route chosen depends on the type and direction of the flue system used and other site/system constraints. Do not connect any external pipework to the boiler at this stage.
- 6 **Combi 90:** Connect the pre-formed pipework, supplied with the boiler, to the push-fit elbow connectors as shown in Fig. 19.
- 7 Start with the hot water outlet pipe (15 mm), then the safety valve discharge pipe (15 mm), then the heating flow (22 mm) and finally the mains inlet water pipe (15 mm). Ensure that the pipes are fully pushed home into the elbow connectors.
- 8 Carefully manoeuvre the boiler into position, but **do not make any external pipe connections at this stage.**

- 9 **Balanced flue models** - proceed with the flue installation as described in either section 4.5 (Low level balanced flue) or separate fitting instructions (High level balanced flue).
- 10 **Conventional flue models** - proceed with the flue connection as described in section 3.8.
- 11 The safety valve discharge pipe must be routed clear of the boiler to outside, to discharge in such a manner that it can be seen but cannot cause injury or damage to persons or property.
- 12 Do not turn on the mains water supply at this stage.

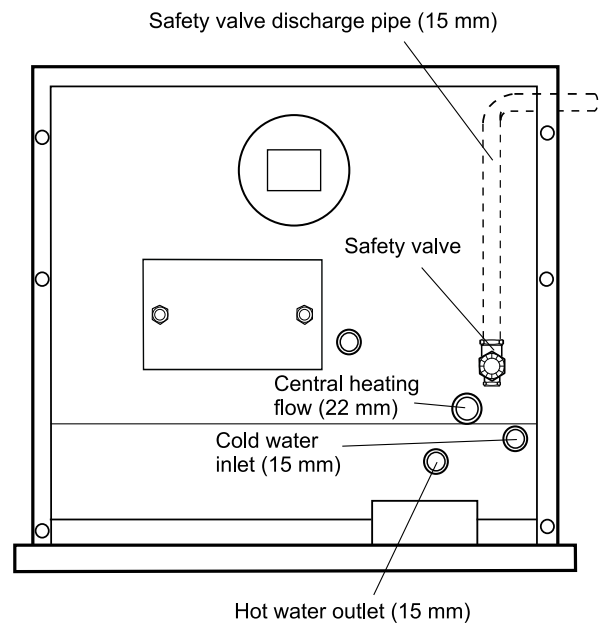


Fig. 16 - Combi 70 pipe positions

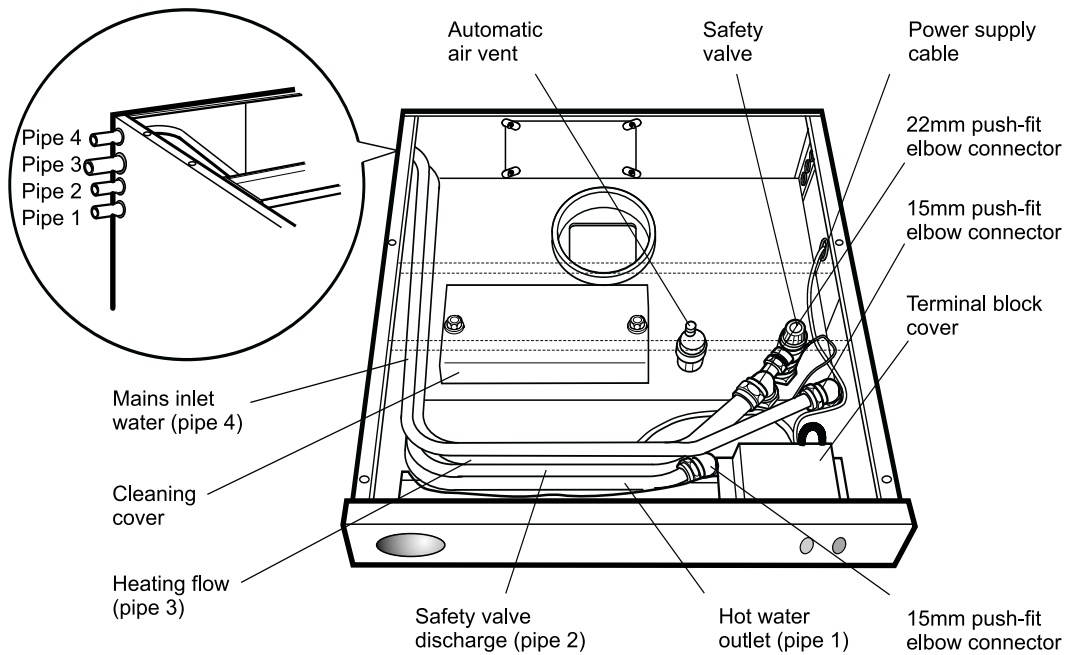
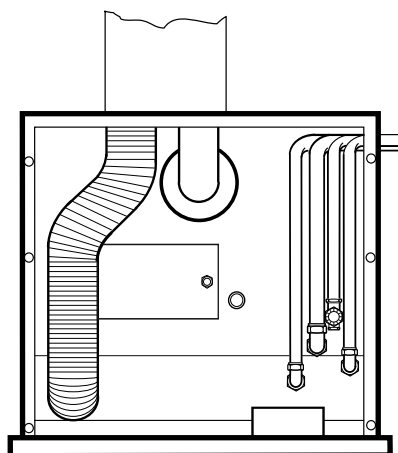
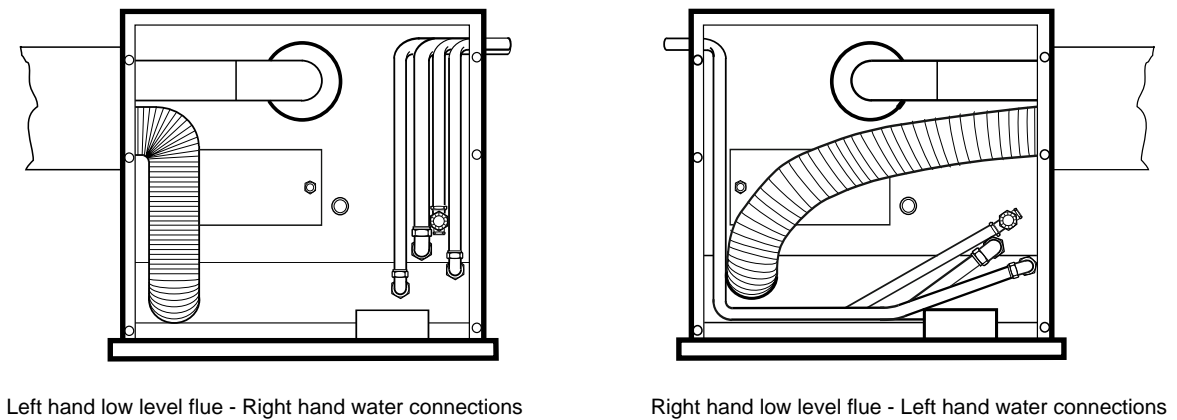


Fig. 17 - Combi 70

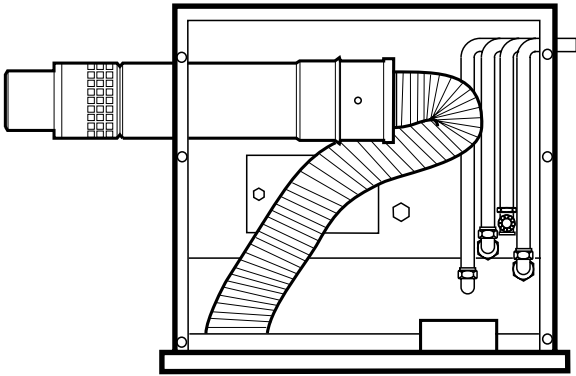


Rear low level flue - Right hand water connections

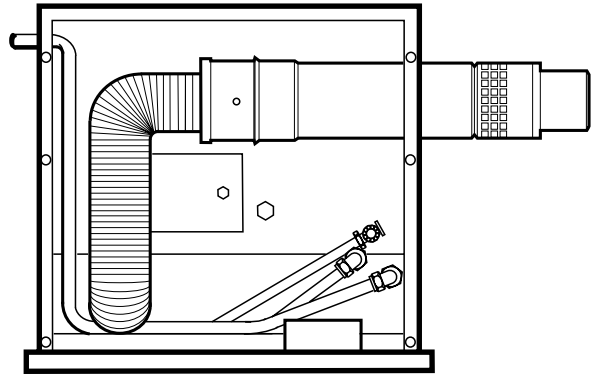
Fig. 18 - Combi 70 pipework/flue configurations (square flue)



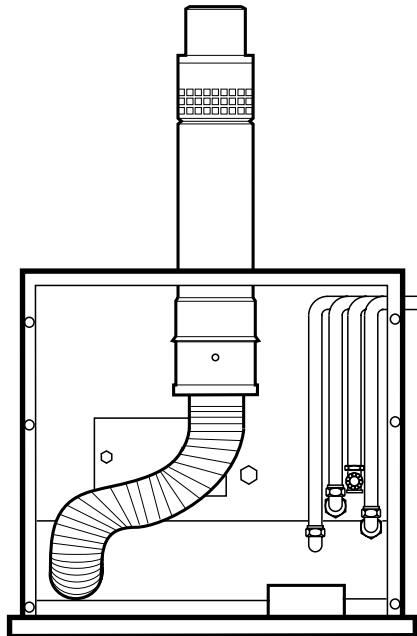
4 - BOILER INSTALLATION



Left hand low level flue - Right hand water connections



Right hand low level flue - Left hand water connections



Rear low level flue - Right hand water connections

Fig. 18a - Combi 70 pipework/flue configurations (round concentric flue)

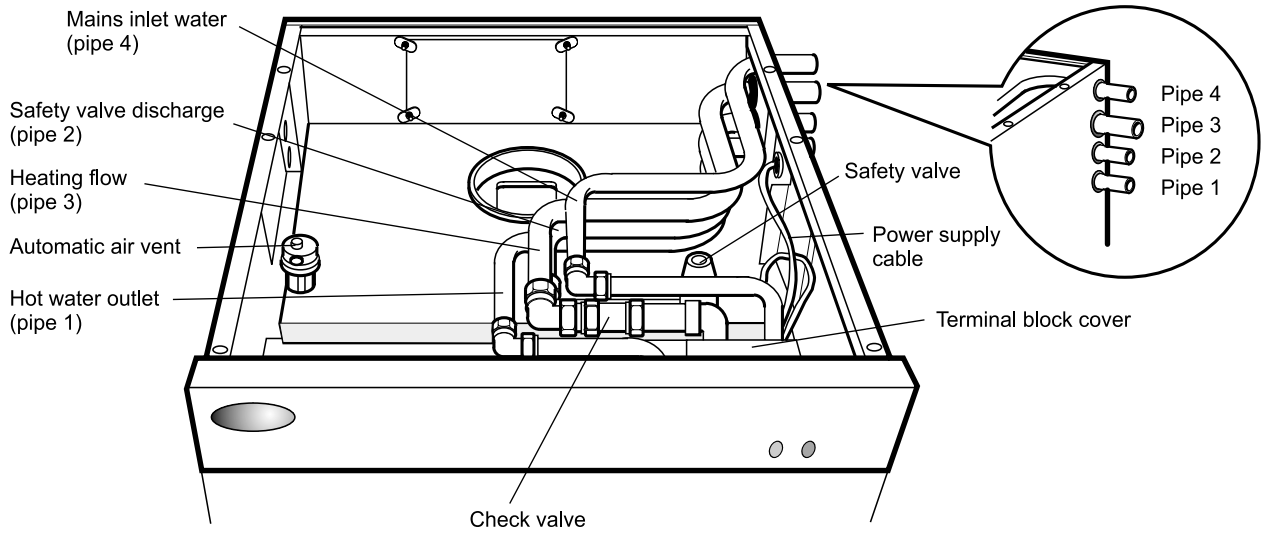
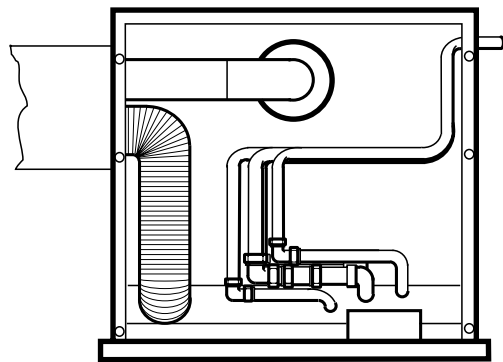
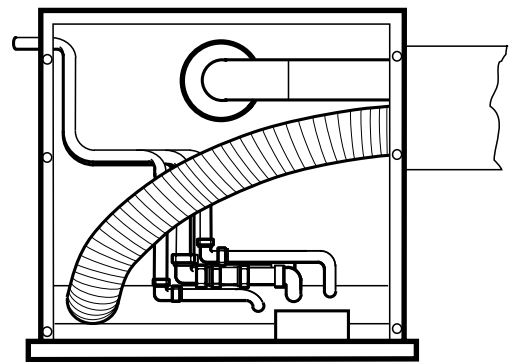


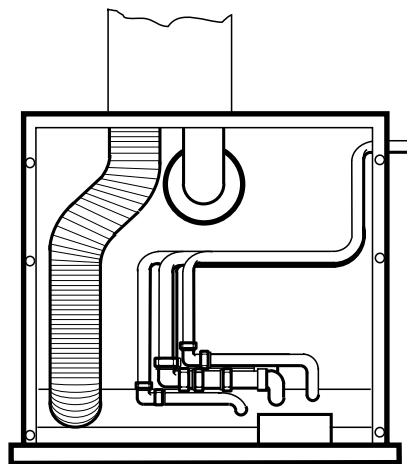
Fig. 19 - Combi 90



Left hand low level flue - Right hand water connections



Right hand low level flue - Left hand water connections

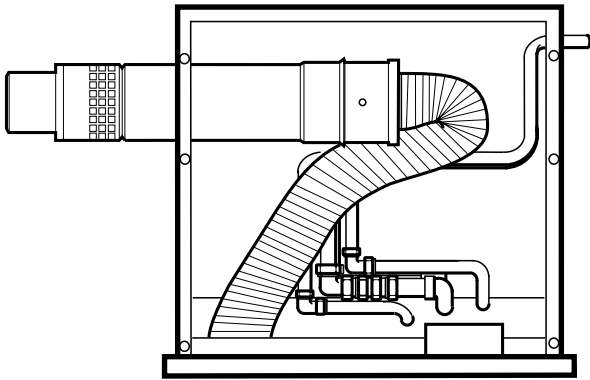


Rear low level flue - Right hand water connections

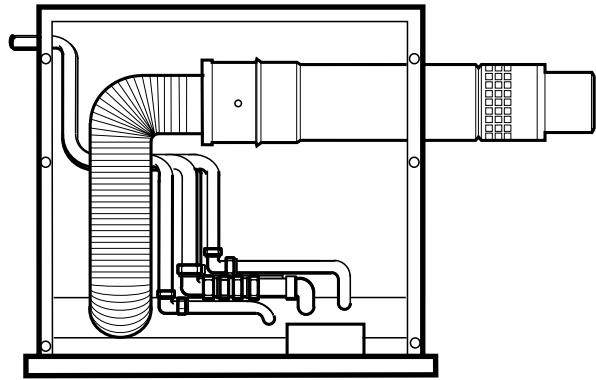
Fig. 20 - Combi 90 pipework/flue configurations (square flue)



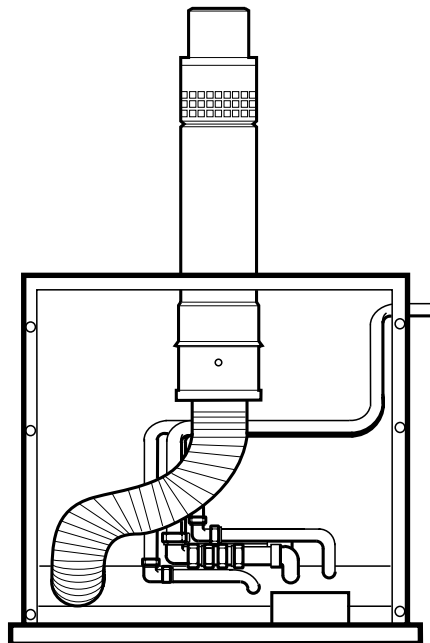
4 - BOILER INSTALLATION



Left hand low level flue - Right hand water connections



Right hand low level flue - Left hand water connections



Rear low level flue - Right hand water connections

Fig. 20a - Combi 90 pipework/flue configurations (round concentric flue)



4.5 *Fit a low level balanced flue (square only)*

To fit a concentric (round) low level, high level or vertical balanced flue, refer to the instructions supplied with the kit.

- 1 Lift off the boiler case top panels. Remove and discard the appropriate blanking panel from the rear or side of the boiler casing as required.
- 2 Unpack the flue kit.
- 3 Place the circular fibre gasket into the boiler flue spigot. See Fig. 21.

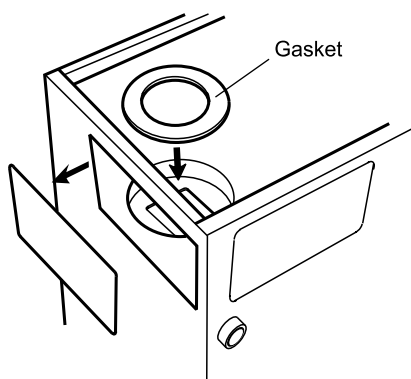


Fig. 21

- 4 Take the flue elbow and pass it through the hole in the boiler casing. Fit the flue elbow flange onto the boiler flue spigot ensuring that the clamp passes through the hole in the top of the boiler as shown in Figs. 22 and 23.
- 5 Ensure that the elbow is located centrally in the boiler spigot, and is facing in the required direction.

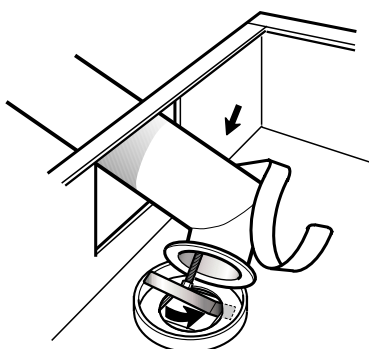


Fig. 22



Fig. 23

- 6 Ensure that the flexible air tube hanging bracket is positioned correctly. See Fig. 24.
- 7 Turn the domed nut of the flue elbow clamp clockwise until the elbow is clamped to the boiler. Tighten the domed nut using a spanner. See Fig. 24.

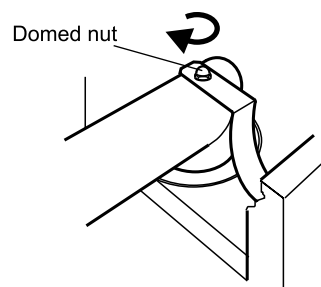


Fig. 24

- 8 Extend the telescopic flue assembly to the approximate required length. Offer the flue assembly up to the flue elbow ensuring that the assembly is in line with the elbow and engage the flue pipe over the elbow. See Fig. 25.

Holding the stainless steel terminal section of the kit, push the flue assembly together until the rectangular wall sleeve is just inside the boiler casing.

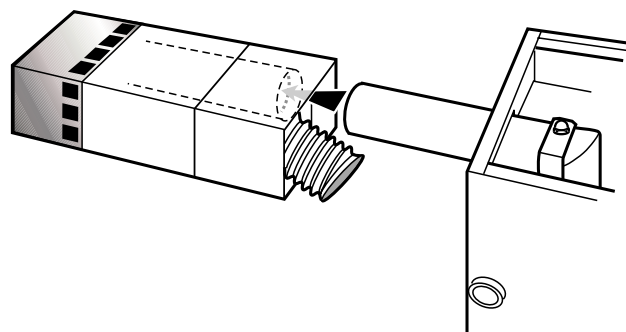


Fig. 25



4 - BOILER INSTALLATION

Important notes:

- When engaging the flue assembly over the flue elbow, take care not to dislodge the seal from the recess in the flue pipe.
- The flue pipe and seal are pre lubricated. Soap solutions must not be used.
- The elbow must be inserted to a minimum depth of 60 mm past the flue seal.
- For Boiler House models the wall sleeve should overhang the casing by 20 mm.
- When using the Short Kit on single leaf walls it may be necessary to discard the inner wall sleeve (painted) to obtain the minimum length available.
- The telescopic wall sleeves should overlap by a minimum of 20 mm.

Manoeuvre the complete boiler and flue assembly into position, passing the flue through the prepared hole in the wall.

Note: Check that the baffles are in position and that the cleaning cover is correctly fitted and a good seal made.

- Alternatively, the boiler can be manoeuvred into position with just the flue elbow attached so that the flue elbow is located through the prepared hole in the wall.

Holding the stainless steel section of the flue, pass the flue assembly through the hole in the wall from outside, carefully locating the flue pipe over the flue elbow, until the wall sleeve is just inside the boiler casing.

See Important notes in paragraph 8.

- Important:** The stainless steel flue terminal must be located correctly to allow access to the terminal fixing screws. Ensure that the marker on the outer wall sleeve is aligned with the face of the outer wall. See Fig. 26.

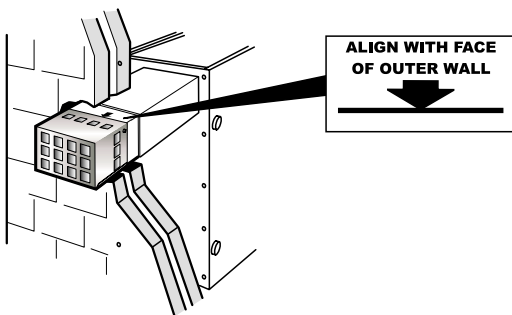


Fig. 26

- Make good the hole in the wall and fit the terminal dress plate using a suitable mastic sealant (not supplied) to provide a weatherproof seal. See Fig. 27.

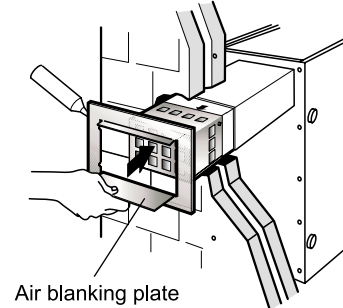


Fig. 27

Ensure that the air blanking plate of the terminal dress plate covers the air intake holes on the underside of the flue terminal as shown in Fig. 27.

- Fit the clip on the deflector plate to the face of the terminal. Locate the lugs on the top edge of the deflector into the upper holes on the front face of the terminal, see Fig. 28. Carefully depress the sides of the deflector and locate the side lugs into the holes in the terminal as shown in Fig. 29.

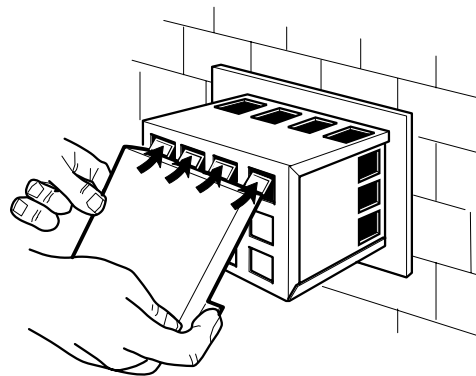


Fig. 28

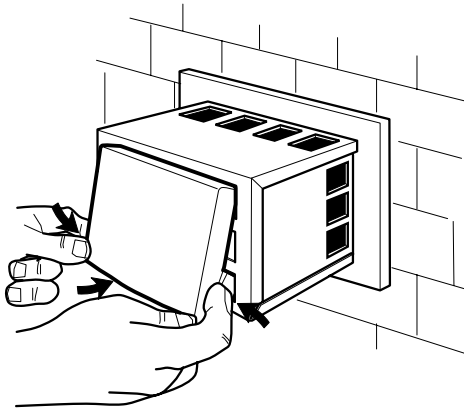


Fig. 29

- 13 Remove and discard the conventional flue flexible air tube supplied with the boiler from the burner air spigot retaining the clamp.

Extend the flexible air tube supplied with the flue kit over the top of the boiler water jacket, passing the tube under the control panel and across the front of the boiler. Locate the end of the tube over the burner air supply spigot and secure using the clamp previously removed.

Clip the tube into the hanging bracket on the flue elbow so that it does not touch any hot flue parts.

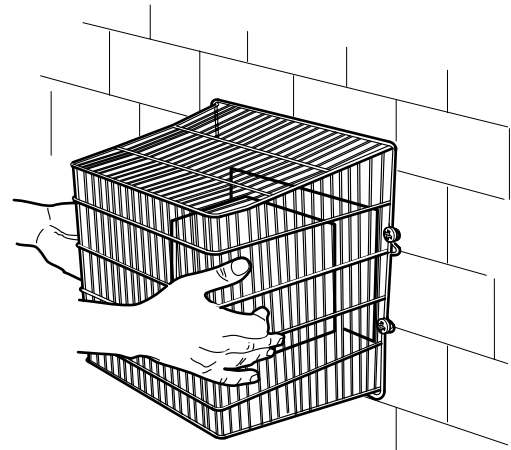


Fig. 30

- 14 Fit the terminal guard over the flue terminal and secure using the screws and plugs supplied. See Fig. 30.
- 15 Complete the water connections. Refer to section 4.1.
- 16 Fill the heating system with water and check for leaks, rectifying where necessary. Refer to section 5.2 to fill the system.



4 - BOILER INSTALLATION

4.6 Connect the power supply

- 1 Remove the two screws securing the boiler terminal block cover (see Fig. 17 or 19) and lift off the cover. Remove the two screws securing the cable clamp and open the clamp.
- 2 Pass the power supply cable through the hole (using the grommet supplied) in the rear panel and connect it to the terminal block as follows:-
 - Brown to Mains Live (L)
 - Blue to Mains Neutral (N)
 - Green/Yellow to Mains Earth (E)
- 3 Connect a room thermostat and/or frost thermostat as follows:-
 - Pass the thermostat leads through the grommet (following the power supply cable route) and connect to the terminal block as shown in the wiring diagram on page 47.

Note: If a room thermostat is fitted, remove the link between terminals 7 and 12 and connect the thermostat in its place. See section 10.3.

- 4 Connect an external remote timeswitch (if required). See section 4.7.

4.7 Connection of external remote timeswitch

See section 10.3 (10.4 for Grant remote timer)

Important: Any remote timer must be of a single channel 240V type with voltage free output contacts.

Important: Ensure electrical supply to boiler has been isolated before fitting the timer.

- 1 Remove the two screws securing the terminal block cover (see Fig. 17 or 19) and lift off the cover.
- 2 Pass a 4-core cable (or 4-core and earth if the timer to be used has an earth connection) through the grommet in the rear panel. Connect the two switch wires from the timer to terminals 13 and 14. Connect the live, neutral (and earth if required) from the timer to terminals 1, 2 & 4 respectively on the boiler terminal block.
See section 10.3 for a typical wiring diagram.
- 3 Remove the link from terminals 13 and 14 on the boiler terminal block.
- 4 Secure the cable in the cable clamp, replace the wiring cover in position over the terminal block, taking care not to trap any wires, and secure in position with the two screws previously removed.
- 5 Ensure that all external wiring is adequately supported.
- 6 Do not switch on the electricity supply at this stage.

4.8 Optional plug-in 24 hr mechanical timer

Important: Ensure electrical supply to boiler has been isolated before fitting the timer.

- 1 The Mechanical Timer Kit (Ref. MTKIT) contains the following items:
 - One Diehl Type 880 24-hour single channel mechanical timeswitch
 - Two plastic fixing clamps
 - One wiring harness
- 2 The wiring harness must be connected to the Diehl Type 880 Mechanical Timer as follows:
 - Blue wire: To Terminal 1 of timer
 - Red wire: To Terminal 2 of timer
 - Brown wire: To Terminal 3 of timer
 - Brown wire: To Terminal 5 of timer
- 3 Remove the front top casing panel.
- 4 Remove the three screws holding the back of the control panel in place and move it back enough to allow access to the rear of the timer aperture.
- 5 From underneath the control panel, remove the screw securing the bracket behind the timer aperture. Withdraw and discard the bracket.
- 6 Remove the blanking piece from the timer aperture, in the control panel fascia, by firmly pressing on the Grant logo (in the centre of the black square) until it is detached from the rear of the fascia. Remove the blanking piece from the panel and discard.
- 7 Remove the two screws securing the terminal block cover (see Fig. 17 or 19) and lift off the cover. Remove the link from terminals 13 and 14.
- 8 Fit the 6-way plug on the timer wiring harness, firmly into the 6-way socket, to connect the timer to the boiler.
- 9 Carefully fit the timer into the aperture, and (from the rear of the control panel) fit the two fixing clamps, one into the slot on each side of the timer housing, with the two 'legs' towards the front of the timer.
- 10 With the front of the timer held against the fascia, push both clamps towards the front of the timer as far as possible to firmly secure timer in position.
- 11 Replace the wiring cover in position over the terminal block, taking care not to trap any wires, and secure in position with the two screws previously removed.
- 12 Replace back of control panel and top casing panel. Reconnect electricity supply and check operation of timer. Refer to the User Instructions provided for operating and setting the timer.



4.9 Optional plug-in 7 day electronic timer

Important: Ensure electrical supply to boiler has been isolated before fitting the timer.

- 1 The Electronic Timer Kit (Ref. ETKIT) contains the following items:
 - One ACL Type 711 7-day single channel electronic timeswitch
 - One wiring harness
- 2 The wiring harness must be connected to the ACL Type 711 Electronic Timer as follows:
 - Blue wire: To MAINS NEUTRAL (N) terminal of timer
 - Red wire: To MAINS LINE (L) terminal of timer
 - Brown wire: To ON terminal of timer
 - Brown wire: To COMMON terminal of timer
- 3 Remove the front top casing panel.
- 4 Remove the three screws holding the back of the control panel in place and move it back enough to allow access to the rear of the timer aperture.
- 5 From underneath the control panel, remove the screw securing the bracket behind the timer aperture. Withdraw and discard the bracket.
- 6 Remove the blanking piece from the timer aperture, in the control panel fascia, by firmly pressing on the Grant logo (in the centre of the black square) until it is detached from the rear of the fascia. Remove the blanking piece from the panel and discard.

- 7 Remove the two screws securing the terminal block cover (see Fig. 17 or 19) and lift off the cover. Remove the link from terminals 13 and 14.
- 8 Fit the 6-way plug on the timer wiring harness, firmly into the 6-way socket, to connect the timer to the boiler.
- 9 Carefully fit the timer into the aperture, and gently push fully home.
- 10 Replace the wiring cover in position over the terminal block, taking care not to trap any wires, and secure in position with the two screws previously removed.
- 11 Replace back of control panel and top casing panel. Reconnect electricity supply and check operation of timer. Refer to the User Instructions provided for operating and setting the timer.

4.10 Connect the fuel supply

See Fig. 7

If a two pipe system is to be used refer to section 3.4.6.

- 1 Remove the oil inlet plug from the fuel pump and connect the elbow of the flexible fuel line supplied with the boiler.
- 2 Connect the flexible fuel line to the rigid supply using the adaptor supplied. The supply enters through one of the holes at the bottom of the case sides.

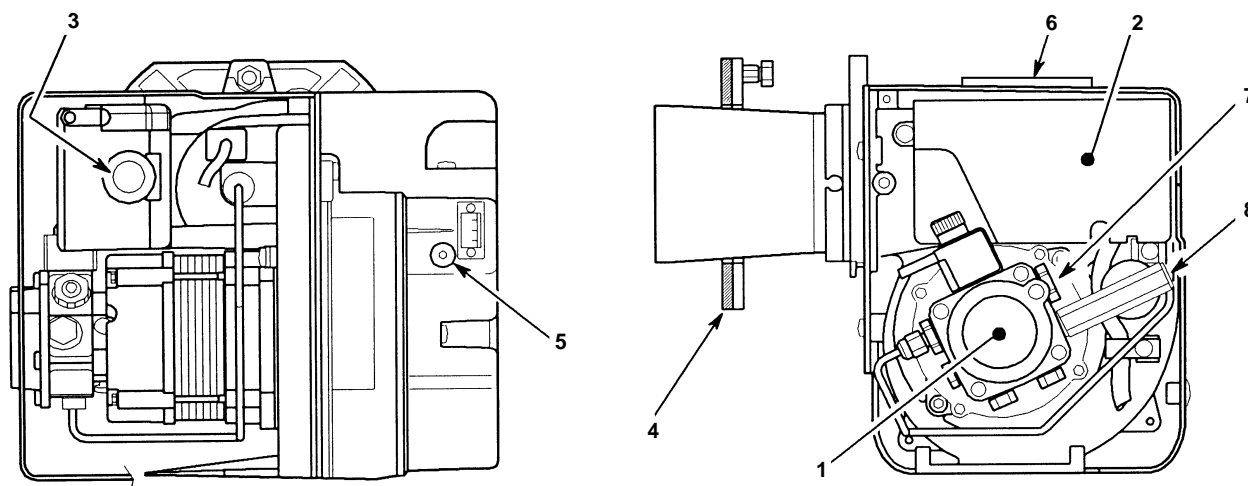


Fig. 31 - RDB burner components

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Pump 2 Control box 3 Reset button with lock-out lamp 4 Flange with gasket (do not remove from boiler) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5 Air damper adjustment screw 6 Air supply tube connection (balanced flue) 7 Pump pressure adjustment screw 8 Pressure gauge connection |
|--|--|



5.1 Expansion vessel pressure

The expansion vessel fitted is supplied with a charge pressure of 1.0 bar (equivalent to a max. static head of 10.2 metres). The charge pressure must not be less than the actual static head at the point of connection (see Fig. 12). Do not pressurise the vessel above 1.5 bar.

The air pressure in the vessel must be checked annually.

The central heating system volume, using the expansion vessel as supplied, must not exceed 87 litres (Combi 70) or 117 litres (Combi 90). If the system volume is greater, an extra expansion vessel (complying with BS 4841) must be fitted as close as possible to the central heating return connection on the boiler. The charge pressure of the extra vessel must be the same as the vessel fitted in the boiler. Refer to BS 7074:1 for further guidance.

The air charge pressure may be checked using a tyre pressure gauge on the expansion vessel Schraeder valve. The vessel may be re-pressurised using a suitable pump. When checking the air pressure the water in the heating system must be cold and the system pressure reduced to zero.

A simple test to check if the expansion vessel size is adequate, is to fully heat the system and if the pressure rises no more than 2.3 bar the vessel is adequate. A higher figure indicates that an extra vessel is required.

5.2 Fill the system

- 1 An automatic air vent is fitted to the top of the boiler (see Fig. 17 or 19). Check that the small cap on the top of the air vent is screwed on fully, then unscrew it one complete turn - the cap remains in this position from now on.
- 2 Ensure the primary return isolating valve (see Fig. 37) is fully open. The valve is open when the operating lever (yellow) is in line with the valve.
- 3 If the flexible filling loop is used to fill the system, ensure it is connected and that the valve connecting it to the boiler is open and the valve at the front is closed. A valve is open when the operating lever is in line with the valve, and closed when at right angles to it.
- 4 Ensure the mains cold water supply valve (just below the DHW heat exchanger - see Fig. 37) is open (operating lever in line with the valve), then turn on the mains cold water supply and gradually open the front valve on the filling loop until water is heard to flow.

- 5 Vent each radiator in turn, starting with the lowest in the system, to remove the air.
- 6 It is important that the pump is properly vented to avoid it running dry and damaging its bearings. Remove the cap then unscrew and remove the plug from the centre of the pump, using a suitable screwdriver rotate the exposed spindle about one turn. Replace the plug and cap.
- 7 Check the operation of the safety valve (see Fig. 17 or 19) by turning the head anticlockwise until it clicks. The click is the safety valve lifting off its seat allowing water to escape from the system - check that this is actually happening.
- 8 Continue to fill the system until the pressure gauge indicates 1.0 bar. Close the fill point valve and check the system for water soundness, rectifying where necessary.
Water may be released from the system by manually operating the safety valve until the system design pressure is obtained.
- 9 The system design pressure (cold) should be between 0.5 and 1.0 bar. This pressure is equivalent to the maximum static head in bar + 0.3 (1 bar = 10.2 metres of water). See Fig. 12. Set the adjustable pointer on the pressure gauge to the system design pressure.
- 10 Close the valves either side of the filling loop and disconnect the loop.



Refer to Fig. 32 for boiler controls

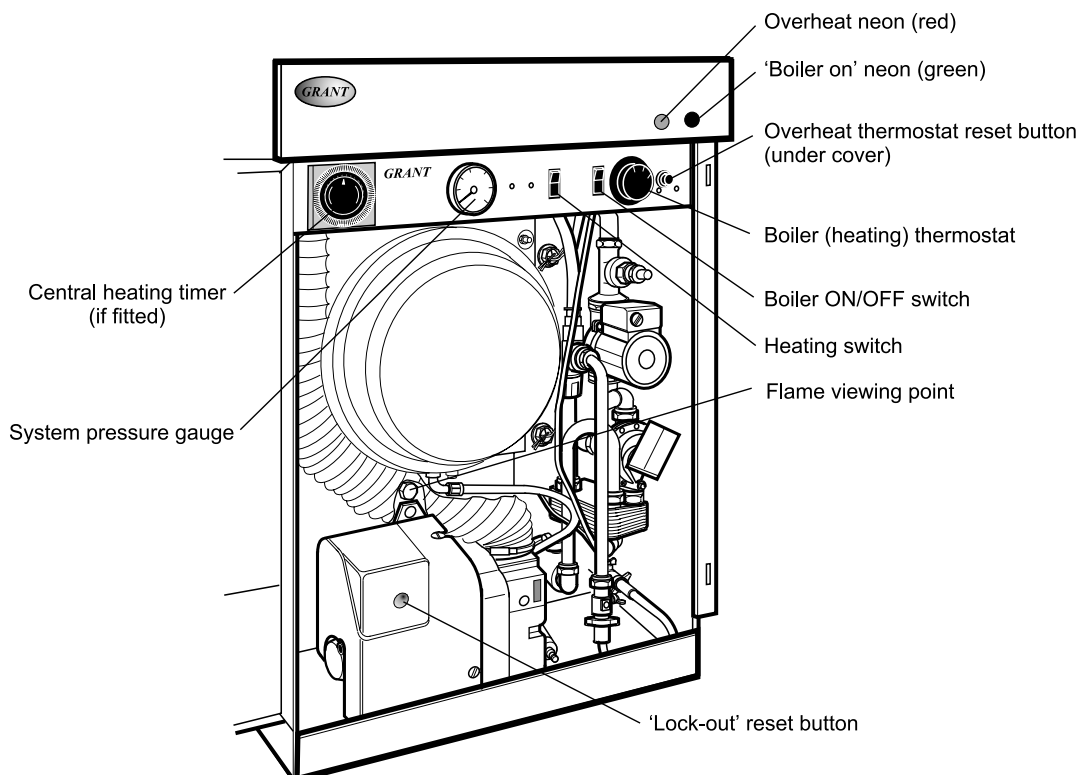


Fig. 32 - shown with pipework cover removed

It is important that the following commissioning procedure is carried out to ensure safe and efficient operation of the boiler.

Note: Check that the baffles are in position and that the cleaning cover is correctly fitted and a good seal made.

- 1 Remove the pipework cover and check that the water system has been vented and pressurised, and there are no leaks.
- 2 Check that all fuel line valves are open.
- 3 Remove the plastic burner cover (two screws) if it was not previously removed. To gain access, it may be necessary to remove the grey plinth - loosen the screw securing the right hand side of the plinth, then withdraw the plinth forward from the right and away from the case.
- 4 Connect a combined vent manifold and pressure gauge to the pressure gauge connection port on the oil pump. See Fig. 31. Open the vent screw on your vent manifold to vent the supply while the pump is running.
- 5 Set the heating On/Off switch to 'OFF' and the timer switch to 'OFF'. Check that all system controls are calling for heat and turn the boiler thermostat to maximum. Switch on the electricity supply.
- 6 Fully open a hot tap and allow it to run for a few moments to vent the internal primary circuit. Set the heating On/Off switch to 'ON' (the green neon will light). The boiler pump will operate and the burner should light within about 10 seconds. If the burner does not light and the 'Lock-out' reset button lights, wait for about 45 seconds then press the reset button to restart the ignition process. This procedure may have to be repeated several times during first lighting.
- 7 Set the timer switch to 'CONSTANT' and close the hot tap, the boiler will now be operating in the central heating mode.
- 8 With the burner alight, check the fuel pressure. Refer to the Technical Information, sections 2.2 and 2.3. Adjust the pressure if necessary - see Fig. 31.
- 9 Operate the boiler until it reaches normal operating temperature. Check oil supply/return pipe for leaks, rectifying where necessary.
- 10 With the burner alight, re-check the fuel pressure and re-adjust if necessary. Switch the boiler off, remove the pressure gauge and replace the plug in the pump.



6 - COMMISSIONING

- 11 a Having ensured that there are no oil leaks, replace the burner cover. Tighten the two fixing screws. Ensure the flexible air tube is connected to the burner.
 - b Replace the plinth (if it was removed). Locate the left hand side over the locating stud and locate the slot in the right hand side over the screw previously loosened. Tighten the fixing screw.
 - 12 Relight the boiler and allow it to run for 20 minutes then check the following:-

CO₂ level, Flue gas temperature and Smoke Number. Refer to the Technical Information in sections 2.2 and 2.3.

A flue gas sampling test point is provided.

Combi 70 - In the cleaning cover on top of the boiler.

Combi 90 - In the cleaning door on the front of the boiler.

A flame viewing point is provided, just above the burner (see Fig. 32). Use this to view the flame **not** as a test point.
 - 13 Check the smoke number, if satisfactory check the CO₂. Adjust the burner air regulator, see Fig. 31. Turning the screw anti-clockwise closes the damper and increases CO₂ level, turning the screw clockwise opens the damper and reduces CO₂ level. Re-check the smoke number if the air damper has been moved.
- Under no circumstances must the smoke number be above 1.
- A suitable position for the air damper is one which gives 1% less CO₂ than that which has a smoke number of 1.
- Note: It is important that the air damper is correctly set.**
- 14 Check the flue gas temperature.
 - 15 Check the boiler overheat thermostat by removing the boiler thermostat phial (the shorter one) from the pocket in the front of the boiler, just to the left above the pump. The boiler should switch off on the overheat thermostat and the red neon light. Replace the phial. Unscrew and remove the plastic cap covering the reset button, press the reset button and replace the cap.
 - 16 When the boiler has been adjusted and is running satisfactorily, balance the central heating system by adjusting the radiator lock shield valves. Start with the radiator nearest the boiler and adjust the valves to achieve the required temperature drop across each radiator.

If thermostatic radiator valves have been installed, check the system by-pass.
 - 17 Switch off the boiler.
 - 18 With the system hot, check again for leaks, rectifying where necessary. Drain the heating system while it is hot to complete the flushing process.
 - 19 Refill, vent and pressurise the system as described in section 5.2, adding a suitable inhibitor. For further information concerning inhibitors contact Grant Engineering (UK) Limited.
 - 20 Replace the case bracing bracket and top panel, if they are not already fitted.
- Note: After commissioning the boiler you should complete the Commissioning Report on page 2 of these instructions.**
- If the boiler is to be left in service with the User, set the controls, timer (see section 1) and room thermostat (if fitted) to the User's requirements then refer to section 7.
- If the boiler is not to be handed over immediately, close the boiler fuel supply valve and switch off the electricity supply.
- If there is any possibility of the boiler being left during frost conditions, then the boiler and system should be drained.
- Set the thermostatic blending valve to provide a hot water temperature at the outlets between 45 and 50°C.
- 21 Replace the pipework cover.



The User must be advised (and demonstrated if necessary) of the following important points:-

- 1 How to light and turn off the boiler and how to operate the system controls.
- 2 The precautions necessary to prevent damage to the central heating system and to the building, in the event of the boiler not being in operation during frost conditions.
- 3 The importance of servicing the boiler to ensure safe and efficient operation. This should normally only be required once a year.
- 4 The type of fuel used.
- 5 That any servicing or replacement of parts must only be carried out by a suitably qualified engineer.
- 6 Ensure that the boiler controls and room thermostat (if fitted) are set to the User's requirements.

- 7 Tell the user the system pressure and show them the position of the safety valve discharge pipe.
- 8 Show the User how to reset the overheat thermostat and how to restart the boiler if it goes to 'Lock-out'.

Leave this Instruction manual with the User.

8 - BOILER SERVICING

To ensure efficient operation of the boiler it is recommended that it is checked and serviced as necessary at regular intervals. The frequency of servicing will depend upon the particular installation conditions and usage, but in general once per year should be adequate.

Servicing and replacement of parts must only be carried out by a suitably qualified engineer.

Important: Details of every service should be entered in the Service Log, on page 2 of these instructions. This information may be required to validate the Grant extended warranty.

IMPORTANT

Before starting any work on the boiler, or fuel supply please read the health and safety information given in section 13 on page 55.

8.1 Important notes prior to servicing

- 1 Check the flue terminal and ensure it is not blocked or damaged.
- 2 Run the boiler and check the operation of its controls.

- 3 Ensure that all water/fuel system connections and fittings are sound. Remake any joints and check the tightness of any fittings that may be leaking. Check the expansion vessel air charge. See section 5.1. Check the system pressure. Refill, vent and re-pressurise the system as necessary. See section 5.2.
- 4 Check that any ventilation openings are adequate and are clear. See section 3.6.
- 5 Remove any sludge/water from the fuel tank by opening the sludge valve at the lower end of the tank.
- 6 With the fuel supply valve closed, clean/replace the filter element and clean the filter bowl.
- 7 Flexible fuel supply pipes should be inspected annually when the boiler is serviced and replaced every two years. If in doubt replace the pipes.

Warning: Before servicing, set the boiler On/Off switch to 'OFF', isolate the electricity supply and close the fuel supply valve. Allow the boiler to cool.

The data label on the inside of the case side panel will indicate the fuel used and nozzle fitted.



8.2 Dismantling prior to servicing

- 1 Open the case door and remove the grey plinth - loosen the screw securing the right hand side of the plinth inside the case. Withdraw the plinth forward from the right and away from the case.
- 2 Carefully lift up the expansion vessel and remove it from the front of the boiler. Place it on the floor, taking care not to strain the flexible pipe.
- 3 Disconnect the flexible air tube from the burner.
- 4 Remove the burner fixing nut (top of mounting flange) and withdraw the burner. If required, disconnect the flexible oil line(s), use a suitable container to prevent any oil spillage.

Note: If two flexible lines are connected to the burner, identify (mark if necessary) which is the inlet and return if they are to be disconnected.

- 5 **Combi 70** - Remove the larger of the two top casing panels (lifts off - four push-on fixings).

8.3a Cleaning the boiler - Combi 70

See Fig. 33

- 1 Remove the two nuts and washers securing the cleaning cover to the top of the boiler and lift off the cover. Take care not to damage the seal.
- 2 Remove the baffles, noting their position (see Fig. 35).
- 3 Remove all deposits from the baffle plates and all the boiler internal surfaces using a stiff brush and scraper if necessary.
- 4 Check the condition of the flue, clean as necessary.
- 5 Check the condition of the cleaning cover seal, replace if necessary.
- 6 Replace the baffles, ensuring they are correctly fitted. See Fig. 33.

Note (Combi 70): Baffle plate one is at the bottom, then two, then three and four at the top (see Fig. 33).

- 7 Replace the cleaning cover, securing it in position with the two nuts and washers previously removed. See Fig. 33.

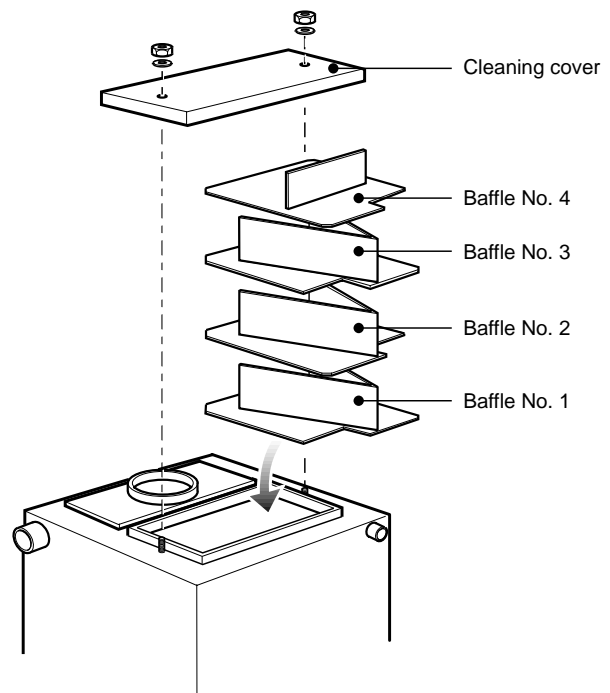


Fig. 33 - Combi 70 baffle positions

8.3b Cleaning the boiler - Combi 90

See Fig. 34

- 1 Remove the four nuts and washers securing the front cleaning door and withdraw the door. Take care - it is heavy.
- 2 Remove the baffles as shown in Fig. 34.
- 3 Remove all deposits from the baffle plates and all the boiler internal surfaces using a stiff brush and scraper if necessary.
- 4 Check the condition of the flue, clean as necessary.
- 5 Check the condition of the front cleaning door seal, replace if necessary.
- 6 Replace the baffles, ensuring they are correctly fitted. See Fig. 34.
- 7 Replace the front cleaning door, securing it in position with the four nuts and washers previously removed.

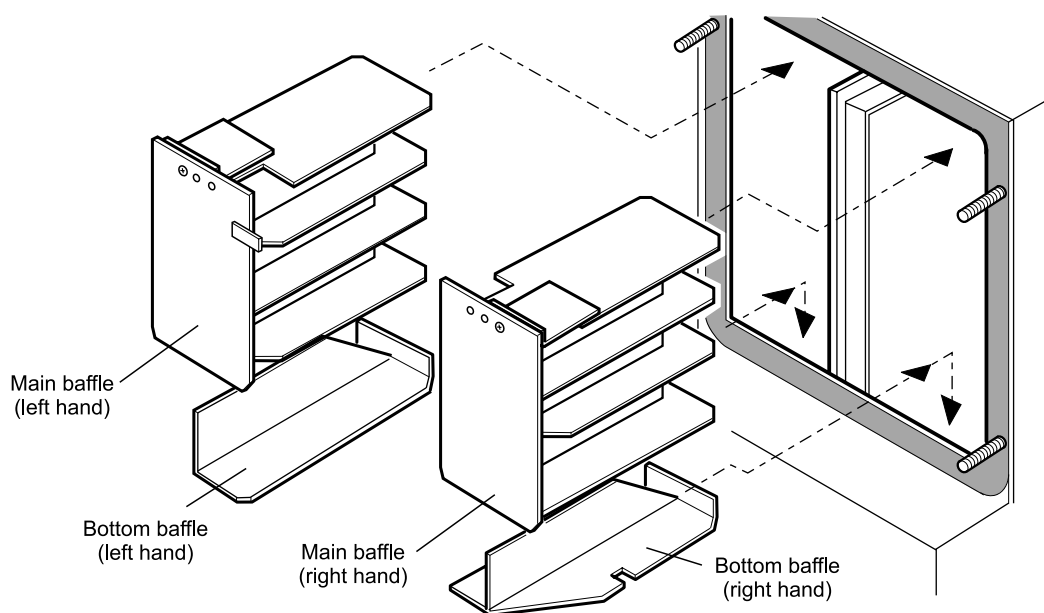


Fig. 34 - Combi 90 baffle positions

8.4 Cleaning the burner

See section 12.1

- 1 **Combustion head** - Loosen the two screws securing the combustion head to the burner flange and withdraw the head. Clean and replace the combustion head.
- 2 **Inspect the ignition electrodes** - With the combustion head removed, loosen the electrode clamp screw and withdraw the electrode assembly. Wipe clean and check for any cracks in the ceramic insulation. Replace if necessary.
Check the electrode settings - Electrode tips approximately 4 mm apart and 2 to 2.5 mm (Combi 70) or 3 to 3.5 mm (Combi 90) in front of the nozzle, see Fig 35.
- 3 **Nozzle** - Check that the nozzle size and type are correct, refer to tables in sections 2.2 or 2.3 and boiler data label. Clean the nozzle with Kerosene if necessary. Do **not** use a pin or piece of wire to clean the nozzle.
 Replace the nozzle if a build up of carbon is present.
 With the combustion head removed, loosen the electrode assembly clamp screw and slide the

electrodes away from the nozzle. Remove the nozzle using a good fitting spanner (16 mm). The use of an ill-fitting spanner will damage the nozzle and could lead to an incorrect flame pattern. Always check the electrode settings after replacing the nozzle, see Fig. 35.

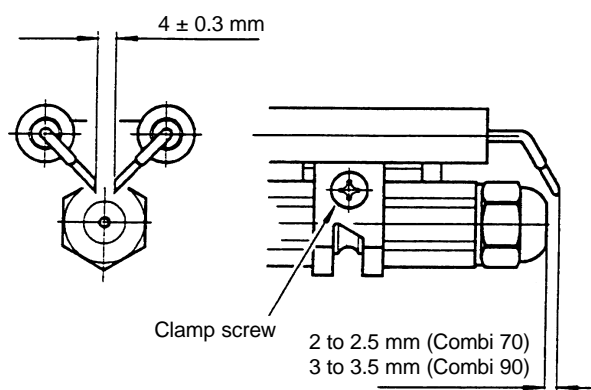


Fig. 35 (Combi 90 shown)

IMPORTANT: The electrode settings given above MUST be observed



8 - BOILER SERVICING

- Photocell** - The photocell is a push-fit in the burner body, see Fig. 36. Carefully pull out the photocell to clean.
- Fan** - With the air intake spigot removed, remove the screws securing the fan housing cover (R/H side of burner) and remove the cover. Inspect the fan and housing and clean as necessary. Replace the cover.
- Pump filter** - With the burner cover removed, remove the four screws securing the pump end cover. Remove the filter and wash in Kerosene. Replace the filter and end cover, ensure the 'O' ring is in position.
- Control box (see Fig. 36)** - With the plastic burner cover removed, loosen the screw (1) securing the cover. Open the cover and remove all components. Remove the oil pump solenoid (2) and loosen the two screws (3). Move the control box slightly and disconnect the high voltage leads.

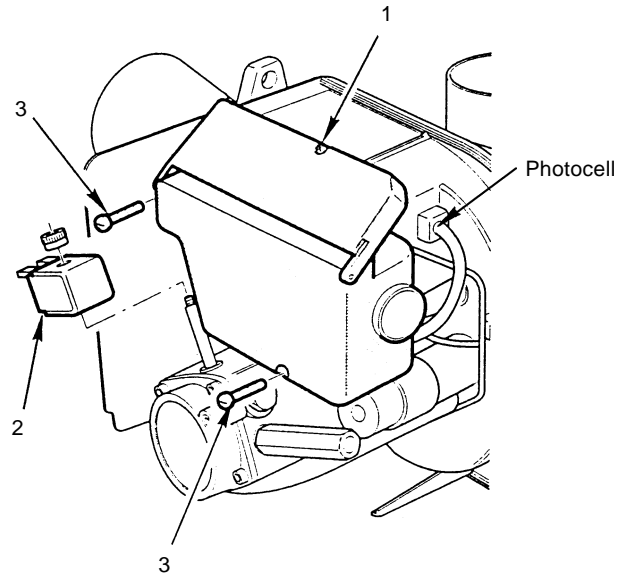


Fig. 36

Re-assemble in reverse order.

To ensure safe and efficient operation of the boiler it is important that re-commissioning is carried out, especially combustion checks (CO₂ level, flue gas temperature and smoke number) after the boiler has been serviced.

Refer to the Commissioning instructions starting on page 35.

9 - REPLACEMENT OF BOILER COMPONENTS

Warning: Before replacing any boiler components, set the boiler On/Off switch to Off, **isolate the electrical supply to the boiler**, and close the fuel supply valve. Allow the boiler to cool.

Refer to Figs. 37 and 38 or 39 for the position of the boiler components.

9.1 Circulating pump

- Manually operate the safety valve on top of the boiler heat exchanger, to de-pressurise the boiler. It is not necessary to drain down the heating system.
- Close the primary return isolating valve (B) and the pump isolating valve (D). Refer to Fig. 38 or 39.
- To replace pump head only** - Using an Allen key, remove both screws securing pump head (motor) to the pump body.

Note: Place an absorbent cloth below the pump before removing the head to catch the water, and avoid placing any strain on the electrical cable.

- Undo the single screw, remove the cover from the electrical terminal box and disconnect the pump head from the electrical cable.
- Fit the replacement pump using the reverse of the above procedure, ensuring that the new gasket is correctly fitted between the pump head and body.
- To replace complete pump** - Undo both upper and lower pump unions, noting the correct direction of flow (downwards).
- Undo the single screw, remove the cover from the electrical terminal box and disconnect the pump from the electrical cable.

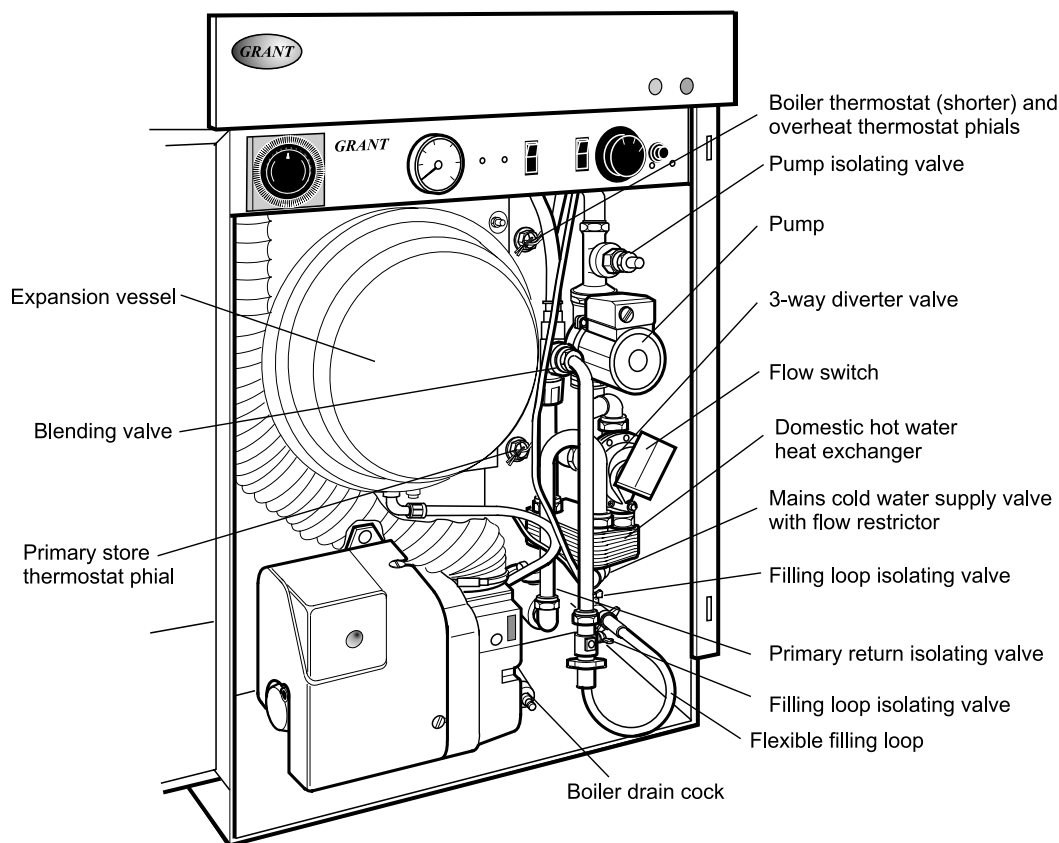


Fig. 37 - Boiler components (plinth and pipework cover removed for clarity)

- 8 Fit a replacement pump using the reverse of the above procedure, ensuring the sealing washers are correctly fitted in the pump unions, and that pump flow direction (as indicated by arrow on pump body) is correct. Set the pump speed selector switch to maximum.
- 9 Open the pump isolating valve and the primary return valve, then refill the central heating system as described in section 5.2, checking for leaks.
- 5 Close the primary return isolating valve (B) and the pump isolating valve (D). Refer to Fig. 38 or 39.
- 6 Remove the spring circlip holding the microswitch assembly to the diverter valve, and separate the microswitch assembly from the valve.
- 7 Unscrew and disconnect pipe unions 1,2,3,4,5 & 9. See Fig. 38 or 39. Remove the vertical 15 mm pipe from the boiler to gain access to pipe union 6. Unscrew the union and remove the plate heat exchanger with diverter valve attached.

9.2 Plate heat exchanger & diverter valve

- 1 Unhook the expansion vessel from the front of the boiler and lay to one side.
- 2 Unscrew and remove the single burner fixing nut (located above the burner, in the middle of the mounting flange) and withdraw the burner from the boiler and lay it to one side.
- 3 Close the cold water inlet isolating valve (A). Refer to Fig. 38 or 39.
- 4 Manually operate the safety valve on top of the boiler heat exchanger to de-pressurise the boiler. It is not necessary to drain down the heating system.
- 8 To separate the plate heat exchanger from diverter valve, unscrew the two union nuts 7 & 8. See Fig. 38 or 39.
- 9 Re-assemble and refit using the reverse procedure, ensuring all sealing washers are correctly fitted.
- 10 Open the cold water inlet valve (A) and primary return isolating valve (B) and pump isolating valve (D). Refill the central heating system as described in section 5.2, checking for leaks.
- 11 Open a hot tap and check that the diverter valve is activated and operates both microswitches.



9.3 Diverter valve diaphragm

- 1 Follow steps 1 to 4 of section 9.2.
- 2 Unscrew and disconnect pipe unions 1, 5 & 9. See Fig. 38 or 39. Remove the vertical 15 mm pipe from the boiler.
- 3 Unscrew and remove all eight screws from the diaphragm housing. Unscrew union nut 7 and carefully remove the front of the diaphragm housing.
- 4 Remove the large spring and then the complete push rod/diaphragm assembly from the valve housing, carefully pulling on the push rod to disengage it if necessary .
- 5 Refit the diaphragm and re-assemble the diverter valve using the reverse of the above procedure. Ensure that the beaded edge of the diaphragm is correctly seated into the corresponding groove in the diverter valve body, and that the spring is fitted, before replacing the diaphragm housing and screws.
- 6 Open the cold water inlet valve (A). Refill the central heating system as described in section 5.2, checking for leaks.
- 7 Open a hot tap and check that the diverter valve is activated and operates both microswitches.

9.4 Thermostatic mixing valve

- 1 Unhook the expansion vessel from the front of the boiler and lay to one side.
- 2 Close the cold water inlet isolating valve (A). Refer to Fig. 38 or 39.
- 3 Unscrew and disconnect pipe unions 1, 5 & 9. See Fig. 38 or 39. Remove the vertical 15 mm pipe from the boiler.
- 4 Unscrew the two other unions 11 and 12 on the mixing valve, and remove valve from the boiler.
- 5 **Dismantling of the main body of the valve** for inspection and/or cleaning should be carried out as follows:
 - a) Remove the control knob fixing screw.
 - b) Pull off the control knob and carefully lever off the plastic housing under the knob, having noted the correct positions.
 - c) Unscrew the brass top assembly from valve body.
 - d) Remove the lower assembly and spring.
 - e) Carefully remove any scale deposits or other particles from the valve seat and other components. Vinegar can be used to remove calcium, but take care not to scratch metallic surfaces. **Do not use any other solvents.**

- f) Re-assemble the valve using reverse of the above procedure, ensuring that the large diameter of the spring is at the bottom of the valve.
- 6 Replace the mixing valve using the reverse of the above procedure.

Important: Ensure that the mixing valve is correctly connected, i.e. with the Hot (H) inlet at the rear and the Cold (C) inlet at the front.

- 7 Set the control knob to setting 4, i.e. the 4 on the knob lines up with the white index mark on the valve. Check temperature calibration, and adjust if necessary (see paragraph 8).
- 8 **Re-calibration of the valve**, after dismantling, should be carried out as follows:
 - a) Set the boiler On/Off switch to On and allow the hot water store to reach temperature, i.e. wait until the burner stops. Open a hot tap and draw off hot water at a medium flow of about 10-12 litres per minute.
 - b) Adjust the control knob to give an outlet water temperature of 40°C, measured using a thermometer in the flow from the tap.
 - c) Close the hot tap. Without disturbing the valve position, remove the knob fixing screw and pull off the control knob.
 - d) Replace the control knob such that the number 2 lines up with the white index mark.
 - e) Refit and tighten the knob fixing screw. Reset the control knob to setting 4.
 - f) Once correctly set, the control knob can be locked in position to prevent tampering by tightening the small grub screw in the side of the knob using an Allen key.

9.5 Expansion vessel

- 1 Drain the central heating system and boiler using the drain cock on the boiler.
- 2 Unscrew the flexible hose union nut on the expansion vessel and disconnect the hose.

Note: Ensure the sealing washer inside the union is kept for re-assembly.

- 3 Slacken the two cross head screws and remove the mounting bracket from the expansion vessel.
- 4 Fit the bracket onto the replacement vessel and tighten both screws evenly.



- 5 Reconnect the flexible hose, ensuring that the sealing washer is correctly fitted in the union before tightening.
- 6 **Before filling and re-pressurising the heating system**
- Check the charge pressure in the expansion vessel using a suitable pressure gauge. See section 5.1.
- 7 Refill the central heating system as described in section 5.2.

9.6 Check valve - Combi 70

- 1 The check valve is located in the 22 mm heating flow pipe behind the circulating pump.
- 2 Drain the central heating system and boiler using the drain cock on the boiler.
- 3 Unscrew and disconnect pipe union 3 from the rear of the diverter valve. See Fig. 38.
- 4 Close the pump isolating valve, undo both pump unions, remove the pump and lay it to one side on top of the burner. Take care not to strain the electrical cable to the pump.
- 5 Unscrew and disconnect the top compression connection on the check valve and withdraw the pipe and valve from the boiler.
- 6 Unscrew the lower compression connection to disconnect the valve from the pipe. Fit a replacement check valve using the reverse of the above procedure.

Important: Ensure that the check valve is fitted the correct way round, i.e. with the arrow indicating direction of flow pointing **UPWARDS**.

- 7 Refit the pump using the reverse of the above procedure, ensuring that the sealing washers are correctly fitted in the pump unions, and that the pump flow direction (pointing downwards) is correct.
- 8 Refill the central heating system as described in section 5.2, checking for leaks.

9.6a Check valve - Combi 90

- 1 Shut off the cold water supply to the boiler at the mains stopcock.
- 2 Drain the central heating system and boiler using the drain cock on the boiler.
- 3 Slacken the four control panel fixing screws, carefully disengage the control panel from both casing side panels and the front top panel and allow it to rest at an angle on its right hand end.

- 4 Working from the front of the boiler, if it is not possible to remove the front top casing panel (e.g. if the boiler is situated under a fixed worktop), disconnect the cold water inlet pipe at both the elbow connector in the top of the boiler, and at connection 5 on the cold inlet isolating valve (A), see Fig. 39.
- 5 Carefully manoeuvre the pipe forwards and then down by about 100 mm to leave access to the two compression connections on the check valve.
- 6 Unscrew both compression nuts on the check valve and remove it from the boiler.
- 7 Fit a replacement check valve using the reverse of the above procedure.

Important: Ensure that the check valve is fitted the correct way round, i.e. with the arrow indicating direction of flow pointing **TO THE LEFT**.

- 8 Open the cold water supply to boiler at the mains stopcock. Refill the central heating system as described in section 5.2, checking for leaks.

9.7 Pressure relief (safety) valve - Combi 70

- 1 From above the boiler, remove the front top casing panel by pulling it up on one side to disengage the four push-in fasteners.
- 2 If a conventional flue is fitted to the boiler, unhook the flexible air tube from the hook bracket on the cross member. Unscrew and remove the nut and bolt fixing fastening from the centre of the crossmember. Unscrew the four fixing screws and remove the crossmember from the boiler.
- 3 Drain the central heating system and boiler using the drain cock on the boiler.
- 4 Unscrew the capillary tube nut and disconnect it from the valve.
- 5 Unscrew the discharge pipe compression nut and disconnect it from the valve.
- 6 Unscrew the valve union and remove the valve from the boiler.
- 7 Fit a replacement valve using the reverse of the above procedure, ensuring that the sealing washer provided is correctly fitted in the valve union before tightening.
- 8 Refill the central heating system as described in section 5.2, checking for leaks.
- 9 Manually operate the relief valve to check it's operation, then refill as above.



9 - REPLACEMENT OF BOILER COMPONENTS

9.7a Pressure relief (safety) valve - Combi 90

Note: If there is access to the boiler from above, e.g. it is not fitted below a fixed worktop, use the procedure as for the Combi 70 - See previous section 9.7. If the boiler is below a fixed worktop and there is no access from above, proceed as follows;

- 1 Shut off the cold water supply to the boiler at the mains stopcock.
- 2 Drain the central heating system and boiler using the drain cock on the boiler.
- 3 Slacken the four control panel fixing screws, carefully disengage the control panel from both casing side panels and the front top panel and allow it to rest at an angle on its right hand end.
- 4 Working from the front of the boiler, disconnect the cold water inlet pipe at both the elbow connector in the top of the boiler, and at connection 5 on cold water inlet isolating valve (A), see Fig. 39.
- 5 Carefully manoeuvre the pipe forwards and then down by about 100 mm to leave access to the two compression connections on the check valve.
- 6 Unscrew both compression nuts on the check valve and remove it from the boiler.
- 7 Unscrew and disconnect pipe union 3 from the rear of the diverter valve. See Fig. 39. Allow the pipe to rest on top of the plate heat exchanger.
- 8 Unscrew the capillary tube nut and disconnect it from the valve.
- 9 Unscrew the discharge pipe compression nut and disconnect it from the valve.
- 10 Unscrew the valve union and remove the valve from the boiler.
- 11 Fit a replacement valve using the reverse of the above procedure, ensuring that the sealing washer provided is correctly fitted in the valve union before tightening.
- 12 Refill the central heating system as described in section 5.2, checking for leaks.
- 13 Manually operate the relief valve to check it's operation, then refill as above.

9.8 Automatic air vent - Combi 70

- 1 From above the boiler, remove the front top casing panel by pulling it up on one side to disengage the four push-in fasteners.
- 2 If a conventional flue is fitted to the boiler, unhook the flexible air tube from the hook bracket on the crossmember. Unscrew and remove the nut and bolt fixing fastening from the centre of the crossmember. Unscrew the four fixing screws and remove the crossmember from the boiler.
- 3 Drain the central heating system and boiler using the drain cock on the boiler.
- 4 Using an adjustable spanner or grips, unscrew and remove the air vent.
- 5 Fit a replacement air vent using reverse of above procedure.
- 6 Refill the central heating system as described in section 5.2, checking for leaks.

9.8a Automatic air vent - Combi 90

Note: If there is access to the boiler from above, e.g. it is not fitted below a fixed worktop, use the procedure as for the Combi 70 - See previous section 9.8. If the boiler is below a fixed worktop and there is no access from above, proceed as follows;

- 1 Drain the central heating system and boiler using the drain cock on the boiler.
- 2 Slacken the four control panel fixing screws, carefully disengage the control panel from both casing side panels and the front top panel and allow it to rest at an angle on its right hand end, to gain access to the Automatic air vent.
- 3 If a conventional flue is fitted to the boiler, unhook the flexible air inlet tube from the hook bracket on the crossmember, and remove the hook bracket from the boiler crossmember.
- 4 Using an adjustable spanner or grips, unscrew and remove the air vent.
- 5 Fit a replacement air vent using reverse of above procedure.
- 6 Refill the central heating system as described in section 5.2, checking for leaks.

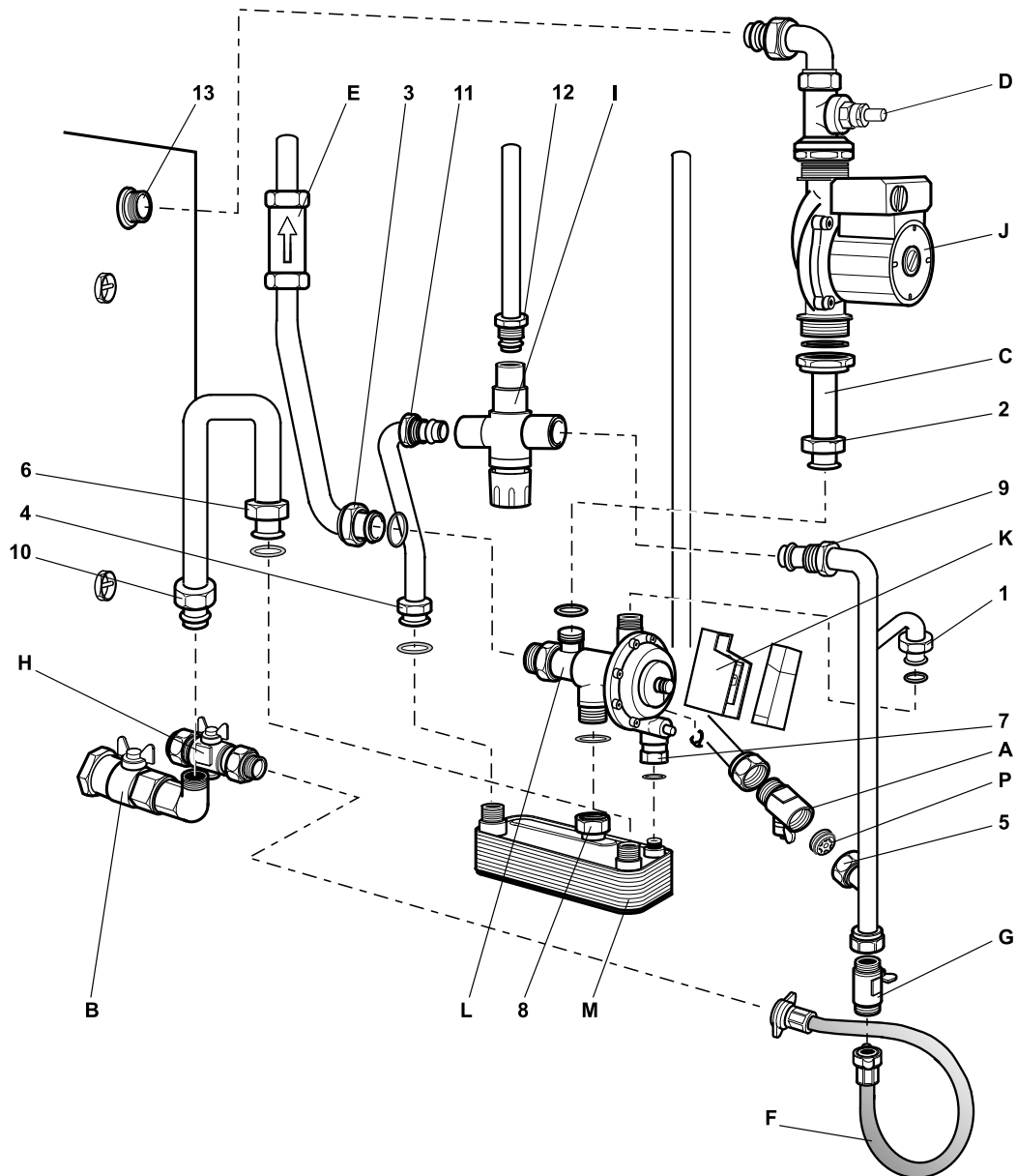


Fig. 38 - Combi 70 water components/connections

Major Components

- A Cold water inlet isolating valve
- B Primary return isolating valve
- C Lower pump union
- D Upper pump union - isolating valve
- E Heating flow check valve
- F Filling hose
- G Filling loop - cold inlet isolating valve
- H Filling loop - heating system isolating valve
- I Thermostatic mixing valve
- J Circulating pump
- K Microswitch assembly
- L Diverter valve
- M Plate heat exchanger
- N Not applicable
- P Flow restrictor

Connections

- 1 Diverter valve - cold water inlet
- 2 Diverter valve - primary inlet
- 3 Diverter valve - primary outlet
- 4 Plate heat exchanger - hot water outlet
- 5 Cold water Inlet isolating valve - outlet
- 6 Plate heat exchanger - primary outlet
- 7 Plate heat exchanger - cold water inlet
- 8 Plate heat exchanger - primary inlet
- 9 Mixing valve - cold water inlet
- 10 Primary return isolating valve - inlet
- 11 Mixing valve - hot water inlet
- 12 Mixing valve - blended water outlet
- 13 Primary flow from boiler



9 - REPLACEMENT OF BOILER COMPONENTS

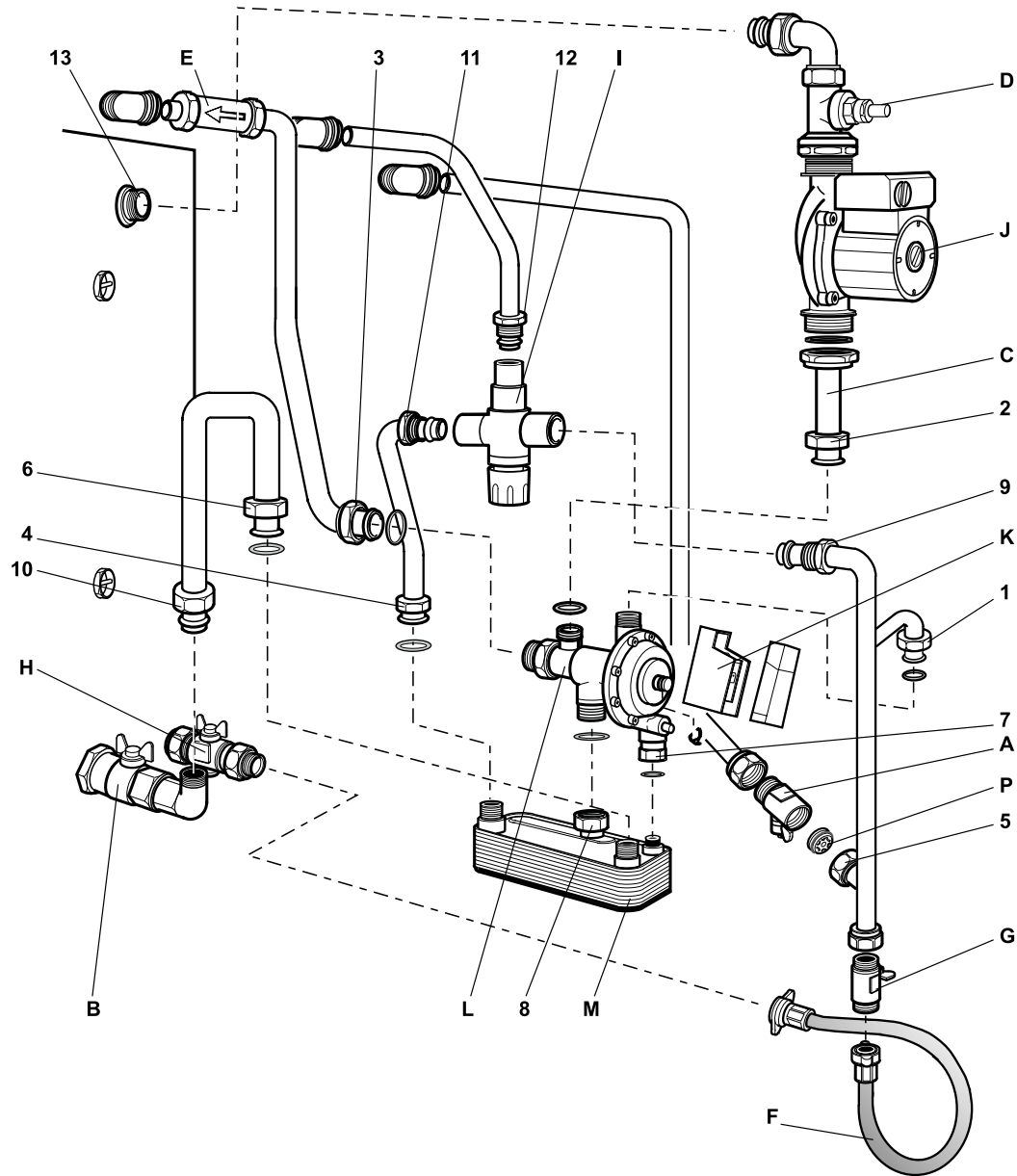


Fig. 39 - Combi 90 water components/connections

Major Components

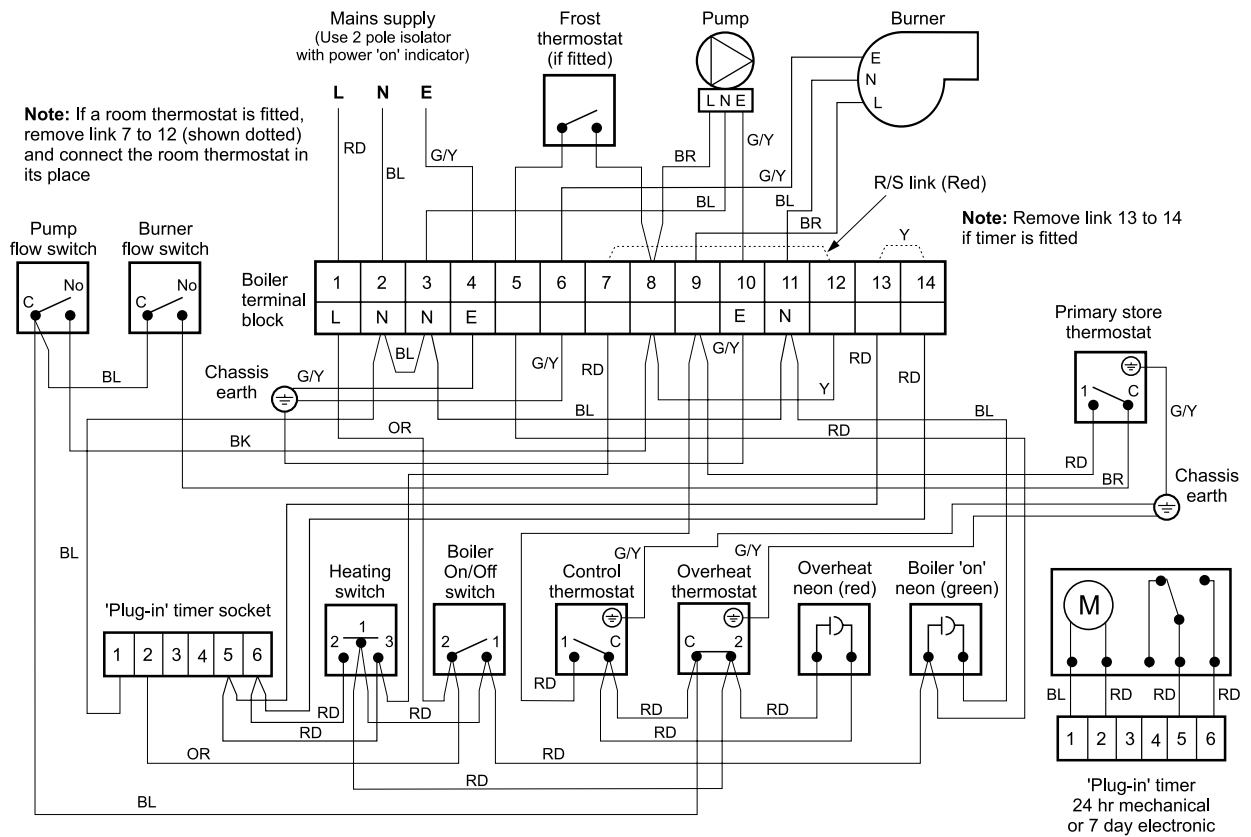
A	Cold water inlet isolating valve
B	Primary return isolating valve
C	Lower pump union
D	Upper pump union - isolating valve
E	Heating flow check valve
F	Filling hose
G	Filling loop - cold inlet isolating valve
H	Filling loop - heating system isolating valve
I	Thermostatic mixing valve
J	Circulating pump
K	Microswitch assembly
L	Diverter valve
M	Plate heat exchanger
N	Not applicable
P	Flow restrictor

Connections

1	Diverter valve - cold water inlet
2	Diverter valve - primary inlet
3	Diverter valve - primary outlet
4	Plate heat exchanger - hot water outlet
5	Cold water Inlet isolating valve - outlet
6	Plate heat exchanger - primary outlet
7	Plate heat exchanger - cold water inlet
8	Plate heat exchanger - primary inlet
9	Mixing valve - cold water inlet
10	Primary return isolating valve - inlet
11	Mixing valve - hot water inlet
12	Mixing valve - blended water outlet
13	Primary flow from boiler

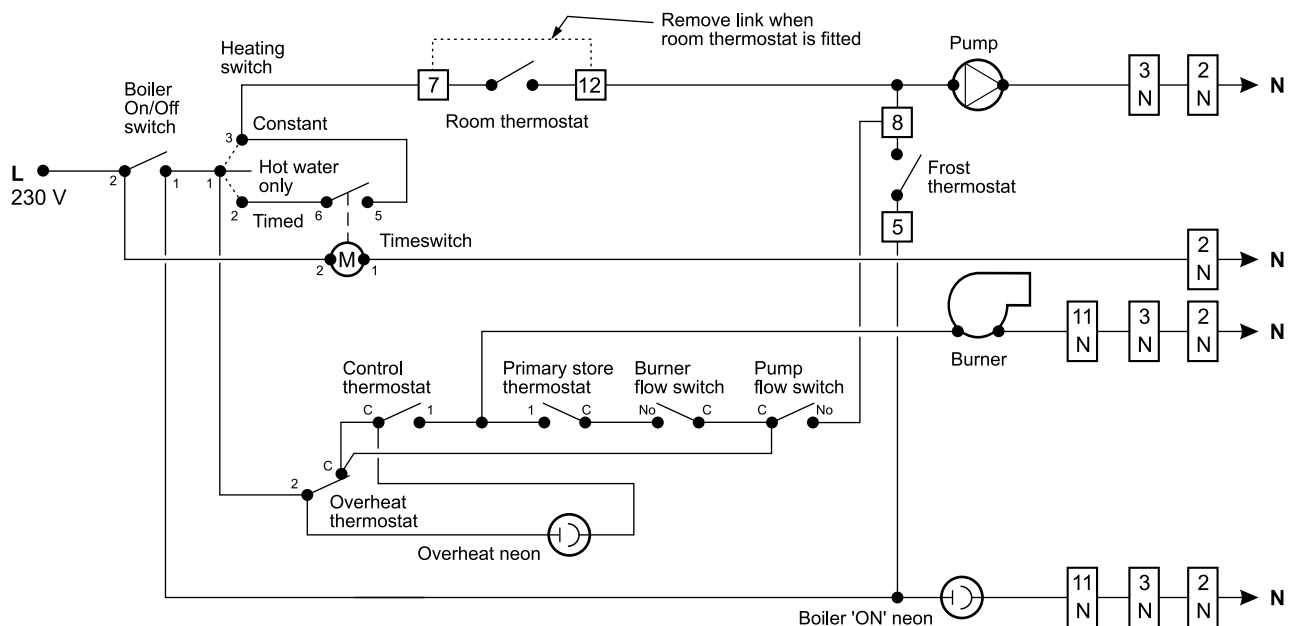


10.1 Control panel wiring diagram



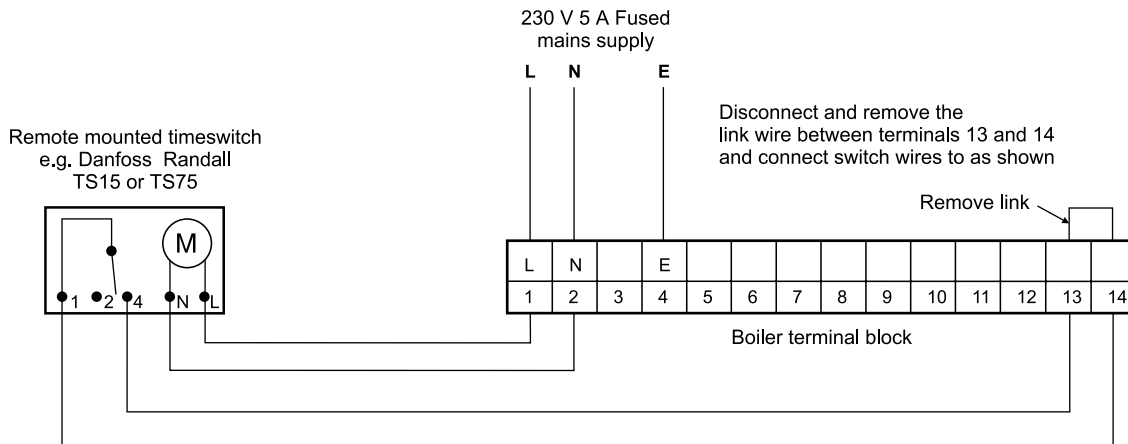
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10.2 Functional flow wiring diagram



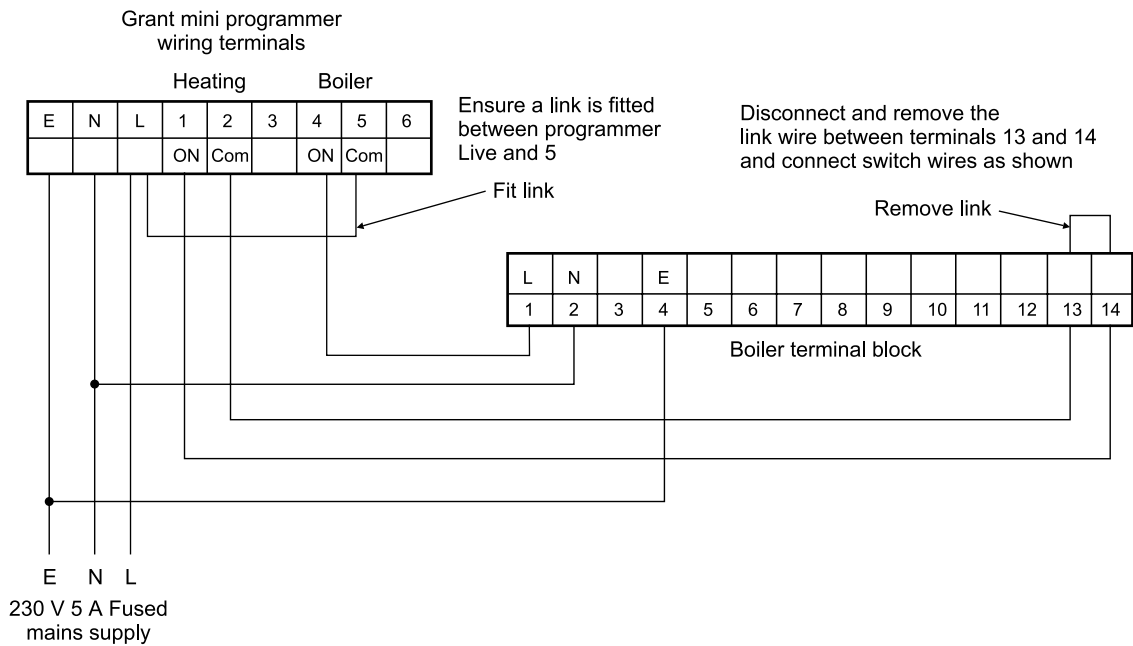


10.3 Typical connection of external timer



Important: If a remote timer is used, it must be a single channel 240V unit incorporating voltage free output contacts.

10.4 Connection of Grant remote wall mounted mini programmer



11.1 Central heating OK - poor or no domestic hot water

FAULT

No water flowing from hot tap

Mains water supply is not connected to cold water inlet of boiler.
One or more isolating valves, stop cocks, etc. in the pipework are closed.
The cold water isolating valve in the boiler is closed.
There is a blockage (or blockages) in the pipework.

No hot water operation

(no response when 3 litres/min or more is drawn off at hot tap).

Hot tap is not connected to hot water outlet of boiler.
Insufficient flow of water through boiler.
Boiler cold water and hot water connections reversed.
Thermostatic mixing valve incorrectly fitted.
Pump is not operating in hot water mode.

Diverter valve microswitch(es) faulty.

Diverter valve microswitches not operated.

Diverter valve seized.

Diverter valve diaphragm failed.

Low water temperature at tap

Boiler thermostat incorrectly set
Thermostatic mixing valve incorrectly set.

Faulty store thermostat.

Pump speed setting too low.

Pump is incorrectly fitted.

Hot water for short period only

Burner not firing for hot water.

Burner fires, but not within 90 seconds of hot tap being opened.

Burner oil pressure set too low at oil pump.

Incorrect oil nozzle fitted to burner.

ACTION

Check and rectify as necessary.
Open all valves in pipework to and from boiler.
Open valve (situated below plate heat exchanger).
Check and rectify as necessary.

Check and rectify as necessary.
Open tap to increase flow.
Check and rectify as necessary.
Check hot and cold inlets are connected correctly.
Check operation of diverter valve.

Check pump is free to rotate and is vented.
Check power is present at pump terminals.
Check electrical continuity of pump microswitch.
Check wiring continuity from pump to microswitch.
Check switch continuity, replace if faulty.
Check diverter valve diaphragm.
Remove, dismantle and clean.
Replace diaphragm or complete diverter valve.

Set boiler thermostat to maximum.
Set mixing valve to setting '4'.
Check continuity and replace if necessary.
Set pump speed switch to maximum (top position).
Check and rectify as necessary.

Check operation of burner on central heating.
If burner faulty, refer to burner fault finding chart.
Check store thermostat is set to 75 to 80°C.
Check electrical continuity of burner microswitch.
Check electrical continuity of store thermostat.
Check operation of diverter valve.
Check wiring continuity from burner to microswitch.
Set oil pressure to correct value (see section 2.2, 2.3).
Fit correct nozzle (see section 2.2, 2.3)

FAULT**No operation on heating****POSSIBLE CAUSE**

- Timeswitch either not set, or not in an 'ON' period.
- Timeswitch not operating.
- Faulty timeswitch.
- Faulty timeswitch switch contacts.
- Timeswitch OK but not switching boiler on.
- Heating switch set to 'HOT WATER ONLY'.
- Room thermostat (if fitted) not calling for heat.
- Faulty room thermostat.
- No room thermostat or external timeswitch connected to boiler.

Flow temperature low

- Boiler thermostat is set too low.
- Boiler thermostat faulty.
- Boiler is underfired.
- Combustion setting of burner incorrect.
- Boiler heat exchanger is sooted up.

ACTION

- Check setting and set to 'Constant' to test.
 - Check power supply to timeswitch.
 - Check and replace if necessary.
 - Check continuity of switch, replace if necessary.
 - Check continuity of wiring to timeswitch.
 - Check and set switch to 'Constant' to test.
 - Set thermostat to call and check boiler operates.
 - Check continuity of thermostat, replace if necessary.
 - Check link fitted between 7 & 12 on boiler terminal block.
-
- Check and reset as necessary.
 - Check and replace if necessary.
 - Check nozzle size & fuel pressure, correct as necessary.
 - Check settings and correct as necessary.
 - Check boiler & baffles and clean as necessary.



11.3 Boiler faults on central heating and hot water

FAULT

Boiler will not start

POSSIBLE CAUSE

No fuel supply

- Isolating valve(s) in fuel supply line closed.
- Fire valve closed.
- Fuel line filter is blocked.
- Oil supply line is air locked.
- Oil tank empty.

No electrical supply to burner

- No electrical supply to boiler.
- Controls are not switched on and calling for heat.

Burner lights but goes to lock-out

- Overheat thermostat has tripped.
- Boiler thermostat and/or overheat thermostat faulty.

Burner not lighting

- Oil & electricity present at burner.

- Fault with burner.

- Excessive combustion air.
- Fault with burner.

Burner fires but smoke visible from flue or high smoke number

- Insufficient combustion air supply to burner.

- Incorrect or faulty nozzle fitted.
- Fuel pressure too high.
- Combustion air pipe being heated by flue pipe (balanced flue).

Burner pulsates

- Insufficient combustion air supply to burner.

Burner cycles On and Off

- Contaminated combustion air (balanced flue).

- Insufficient oil flow to burner due to restriction in supply line.

- Excessive combustion air.

ACTION

- Open and check for adequate supply at burner.
- Check and reset as necessary.
- Check and clean as necessary.
- Vent oil supply line at pump.
- Check sight gauge on tank and refill as necessary.

- Check for 240 V at boiler terminal block.
- Check On/Off switch is set to 'ON'.
- Set boiler thermostat to maximum.
- Set 3-position switch to 'Heating Constant'.
- Check and reset thermostat as necessary.
- Check continuity of thermostats and replace as necessary.

- Press reset button.
- Refer to burner fault finding flow chart.

- Reset burner air inlet damper and check combustion.
- Refer to burner fault finding flow chart.

- Check air damper setting on burner.
- Check condition of burner fan.
- Check flue terminal is clear (balanced flue).
- Check room ventilation is adequate (conventional flue).
- Check nozzle size and type and replace if necessary.
- Check fuel pressure and adjust as necessary.
- Ensure insulation is inserted between flue elbow and air pipe.

- Check as for high smoke number (above).

- Check flue deflector is correctly fitted to terminal.
- Check flue blanking plate is correctly fitted to terminal.
- Check position of flue terminal.
- Fit vacuum gauge to pump and check pump vacuum.
- Check for blockage in filter, valve or pipe and rectify.
- Reset burner air inlet damper and check combustion.



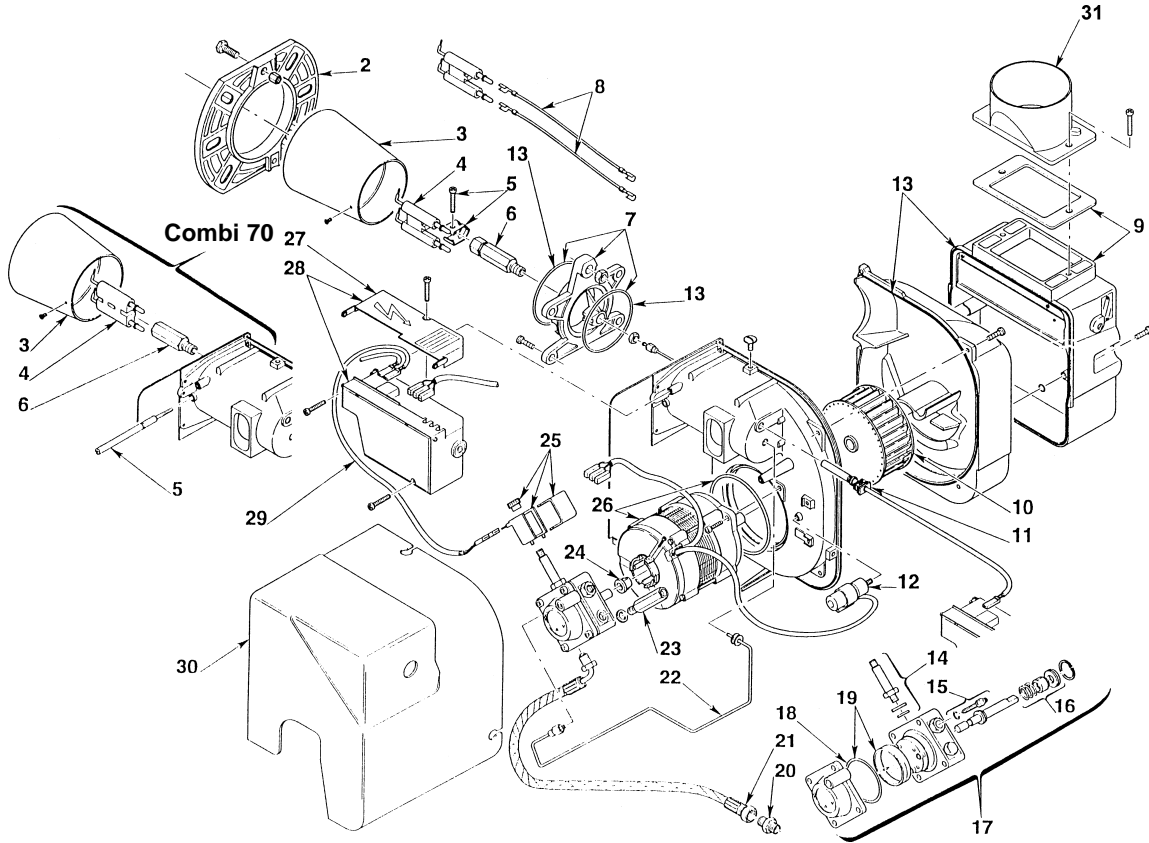


FAULT	POSSIBLE CAUSE	ACTION
Fumes and puffing on starting (Conventional flue)	Flue is blocked. Insufficient flue draught. Flue pipe or liner is too large or existing stack is unlined. Insufficient combustion air supply to burner.	Check flue is clean and unobstructed. Check flue draught and improve flue as necessary. Check flue condition/size and alter as necessary. Check as for high smoke number (above). Check that a kitchen fan is not drawing products from burner.
Flame slow to stabilise on starting	Insufficient combustion air supply to burner.	Check air damper setting on burner. Check condition of burner fan. Check flue terminal is clear (balanced flue). Check room ventilation is adequate (conventional flue). Check nozzle size and type and replace if necessary. Check fuel pressure and adjust as necessary. Ensure insulation is inserted between flue elbow and air pipe.
Oil smells	Incorrect or faulty nozzle fitted. Fuel pressure too low. Combustion air pipe being heated by flue pipe (balanced flue). Oil leak in supply line or burner.	Check all joints for leaks and rectify as necessary.
Combustion fume smells	Leak around boiler cleaning door. Burner not correctly fitted on mounting flange. Leakage around flue connection.	Check, re-tighten nuts or replace gasket as necessary. Remove and re-fit burner ensuring correct fitting. Check and re-seal flue as necessary.
Overheat thermostat operating	Faulty boiler thermostat.	Check and replace as necessary.



12 - BURNERSPARE PARTS

12.1 Riello RDB burner - exploded view



Key No.	Description	Riello Part No.	Grant Part No.	Key No.	Description	Riello Part No.	Grant Part No.
1	Not applicable	-	-	14	Needle valve	3007582	RBS109
2	Flange	3005786	RBS28	15	Regulator	3008651	RBS120
3	Combustion head LD2SX (70)	3008859	RBS132	16	Pump seal	3000439	RBS14
3	Combustion head LD3 (90)	3008768	RBS127	17	Pump	3008654	RBS101
4	Electrode assembly (70)	3008860	RBS133	18	'O' ring	3007162	RBS08
4	Electrode assembly (90)	3007513	RBS108	19	Filter - 'O' ring	3008653	RBS122
5	Screw (70)	3008875	RBS137	20	Connector	3003602	RBS35
5	Electrode bracket (90)	3006552	RBS29	21	Flexible pipe	3007672	RBS36
6	Nozzle holder (70)	3008861	RBS134	22	Tube	3008644	RBS113
6	Nozzle holder (90)	3008642	RBS111	23	Pressure gauge connector	3008876	RBS138
7	Collar (70)	3008862	RBS135	24	Drive coupling	3000443	RBS16
7	Collar (90)	3008643	RBS112	25	Solenoid	3008648	RBS117
8	High voltage lead	3008794	RBS129	26	Motor	3008650	RBS102
9	Air damper assembly	3008647	RBS116	27	Cover	3008649	RBS118
10	Fan	3005708	RBS39	28	Control box assembly	3008652	RBS103
11	Photocell	3008646	RBS115	29	Solenoid lead	3008851	RBS139
12	Capacitor 4 µF	3007479	RBS107	30	Cover	3008879	RBS141
13	Seal kit	3008878	RBS140	31	Air tube spigot	3062774	RBS143



Under the Consumer Protection Act 1987 and Section 6 of the Health & Safety at Work Act 1974, we are required to provide information on substances hazardous to health (COSHH Regulations 1988).

Adhesives, sealants and paints used in the manufacture of the product are cured and present no known hazards when used in the manner for which they are intended.

The following other materials are present in the product:

Insulation materials

Material Types: Ceramic fibre board, mineral wool.

Description: Rigid board, slabs, sleeves, gaskets, ropes.

Known Hazards: May cause temporary irritation or rash to skin. High dust levels may irritate eyes and upper respiratory system.

Precautions: Avoid unnecessary or rough handling, or harsh abrasion of boards. Normal handling and use of material should not produce high dust levels.
Avoid inhalation, and contact with skin and eyes.
After handling always follow normal good hygiene practices.

Protection: Use disposable gloves, face mask and eye protection.

First Aid: Eyes - If irritation occurs, wash eyes with copious amounts of water. If symptoms persist, seek immediate medical advice.
Skin - If irritation occurs, wash under running water before washing with soap and water.
Inhalation - Remove to fresh air, drink water to clear throat and blow nose to remove dust/fibres.
Ingestion - Drink plenty of water.

Sealants

Material Types: Silicone elastomer.

Description: Sealant and adhesive.

Known Hazards: Irritation to eyes.

Precautions: Avoid inhalation of vapour, contact with eyes and prolonged or repeated contact with skin.
After handling always follow normal good hygiene practices.

Protection: Use eye protection. Rubber or plastic gloves should be worn where repeated contact occurs and a face mask worn when working in confined spaces.

First Aid: Eyes - Flush eyes with water for 15 minutes. Seek immediate medical attention.
Skin - Wipe off and wash with soap and water.
Inhalation - Remove to fresh air.

Kerosene and Gas oil fuels (Mineral oils)

Known Hazards: The effect of mineral oils on the skin vary according to the duration of exposure and the type of oil. The lighter fractions remove the protective grease naturally present on the skin, leaving it dry, liable to crack and more prone to damage by cuts, abrasions and irritant chemicals.
Skin rashes (Oil acne) most often on arms, but also on any part of the body in contact with oil or oily clothing.
Contact with fuel oils can cause dermatitis.

Precautions: Avoid as far as possible any skin contact with mineral oil or with clothing contaminated with mineral oil.
The use of a lanolin-based barrier cream is recommended, in conjunction with regular washing with soap and rinsing with water to ensure all oil is removed from the skin.
Take care to prevent clothing, especially underwear, from becoming contaminated with oil.
Do not put oily rags or tools in pockets, especially trouser pockets.
Have first-aid treatment at once for an injury, however slight.
Do not inhale any vapours from mineral oils.

14 - EC DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY

We declare that the Combi 70 and Combi 90 Oil Boilers equipped with Riello RDB burner approved to EN 267: 1991 satisfy the requirements of the following European Directives:-

1. 89/336/EEC - Electromagnetic Compatibility Directive
Referred to the generic standards EN 55014: 1993, EN 50082: 1: 1992
2. 73/23/EEC - Electrical Equipment Safety Regulations Directive
Referred to the generic standard NO: 3260: The Electrical Equipment (Safety) Regulations: 1994
3. 92/42/EEC - Hot Water Boiler Efficiency Directive
Referred to the generic standard The Boiler (Efficiency) (Amendment) Regulations 1994
(SI 1994/3083)

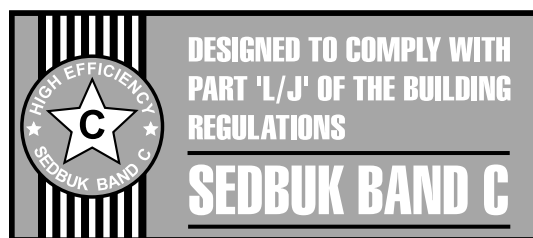
OFCERT Licence Numbers:-

Combi 70 Conventional flue 202089701
Combi 70 Balanced flue 202089702
Combi 90 Conventional flue 202029607
Combi 90 Balanced flue 202089703

Complies with the EC Low voltage,
Electromagnetic compatibility and
Boiler efficiency Directives



89/336/EEC
73/23/EEC
92/42/EEC



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This manual is accurate at the date of printing but will be superseded and should be disregarded if specifications and/or appearances are changed in the interests of continued product improvement.

All goods sold are subject to our official Conditions of Sale, a copy of which may be obtained on application.

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